■ BACK PAGE

Hanover prison group produces thriving newspaper

For the "citizens in blue", convicts at a Hanover prison, there is a special newspaper printed and the editorial staff apply the nickname to themselves as well.

The blue refers to the colour of convicts' working uniform. On its third anniversary the newspaper *Der Weg* can boast a proud record of success.

"The real effect of a 'clink' newspaper can be lost," said their colleagues on the Berlin Tegel prison journal when they were sent a copy of *Der Weg*.

Proudly the Hanoverians wrote back saying that they did not intend to make *Der Weg* an exclusively 'clink' journal. Their publication was intended to get a broad cross-section of the general public interested in the men 'inside'.

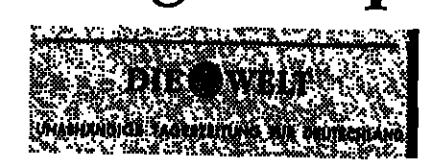
It seems they have reached their aim with circulation of 5,000 and a subscription list of people 'outside' making up three-fifths of this.

Hanover's prison journal has left all others standing with its 70 pages in offset, many small-ads, illustrations, readers' letters and most recently a new column entitled "Ask Frau Emilie" (a woman from Bremen interested in social welfare work).

The paper began at the end of May 1967 due to the initiative of prison governor Paul Nienhaus.

For the 35 per cent of the convicts who had not finished their school career the organised courses of examinations set by the schools authorities giving the convicts the qualifications they would have obtained at the end of Volksschule (ordinary secondary school).

Paul Nienhaus said: "We are often working until ten or eleven at night. Frequently our colleagues give special tuition." Nineteen convicts have already taken the examination and several hundred have learned a trade while in jail.



Faced with 60,000 convictions a year the Federal Republic can only cut this figure by schooling convicts while they are in prison.

In Hanover they have to be prepared to make sacrifices. With their rigorous education programme they are only able to work half days. Correspondingly they receive only half of the normal twenty Marks pocket money. So successful is the scheme that only lack of staff prevents two further groups being organised. But Paul Nienhaus recognises the value of tolerance from 'outside' for rehabilitation of convicted men: "Not just us but the whole of society must decide the manner of punishment."

The group led by Hans Joachim Deiters has with *Der Weg* printed on an old offset press which needed thorough repairs helped to bridge this gap.

The paper carried an interview with senior Hanover municiple official Rudolf Koldewey which must have been very encouraging for the convicts. It discussed the situation of a freed convict in the civil service which is still something out of the ordinary.

Rudolf Koldewey claimed: "We have no failures to report."

The risk of employing former members of the prison group is not, he said, greater than the risk of employing anyone else.

(DIE WELT, 1 June 1970)

Advertising media exhibition at Hamburg

An interesting idea which may enrich the Federal Republic fairs and exhibitions calendar has been conceived in Hamburg.

The Hanseatic port's trade fairs committee plans to open an exhibition of advertising media, market research and public relations work in two year's time (May 1972). It will be entitled *Communication 72*.

This will be the first time that these facets of our modern society, which have continually gained in importance for the popular economy in recent years, will have an exhibition of their own.

It is expected that such popular communication media will continue to increase in significance throughout the seventies — the bubble shows no sign of bursting.

Hamburg would appear to be the ideal venue for such an exhibition, being an important centre of the advertising industry and in addition a television, film and record centre.

The new trade fair would be aimed at everyone who has a role to play in the sphere of communications.

That is to say: advertising agents, public relations consultants, marketing specialists and journalists as well as photographers, filmmakers, graphic artists and layout experts, not to mention sociologists, psychologists, market researchers, advertising-scientists, and economics experts.

(Handelsblatt, 25 May 1970)

Superannuated stripper

An unusual employer-employee dispute came before a court in Rad[illegible]zell, involving a club-owner [illegible] Constance and a *fifty-seven* year-old str[illegible] tease artiste.

She was protesting that she had be[illegible] dismissed without notice and was c[illegible]ing compensation. The club-owner c[illegible]ed that he had fired her because she [illegible] not showing the customers what t[illegible] wanted.

The woman had been signed on [illegible] one-hundred Marks a night for a mo[illegible] after she had given her age as "forty[illegible]

But the club-owner became suspici[illegible] and discovered that her birth date and [illegible] credentials had been obliterated with [illegible] blob of ink.

The court ruled that the stripper [illegible] was claiming a full month's pay shou[illegible] wait to the next sessions and *think* it o[illegible] in the meantime whether she had [illegible] perhaps chosen the wrong profession!

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 May 19[illegible])



A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 2 July 1970
Ninth Year - No. 429 - By air

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Heath unseats Wilson in British general election

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Sensational is the only word that can be used to describe the outcome of the British general election. Contrary to all expectations Labour, highly favoured to win by opinion pollsters and political pundits alike, were defeated.

The voters acted contrary to the pundits' forecasts. Elections are decided not by computers and opinion polls but by unpredictable human beings.

Right up to election day it seemed a matter of course that Harold Wilson would remain in office at 10, Downing Street, Then the results came in and Harold went out. Edward Heath, already apostrophised as the perpetual loser, moved in.

Professional political analysts will be wondering for some time to come how, in face of the rules of the game, everything was turned topsy-turvy.

The election campaign went splendidly for Labour. Wilson, pollsters maintained, was by far the more popular man. Even on the day before the elections poll percentages promised a catastrophic outcome for Ted Heath.

Did the climate of opinion swing in the Conservatives' favour at the last moment? Was the electorate suddenly alarmed at the prospect of a further five years of socialist government? Or were the forecasts wrong all the time, as Heath continually claimed?

The soundest answer is probably to forget the last few weeks for the time being and to go further back, a year, say, when Wilson's fortunes were at their lowest ebb, Labour threatened to break up and knives were sharpened for use on the Prime Minister within the party.

A few months ago, even, it was odds on that the Conservatives would win and Labour's prospects unexpectedly improved as recently as this spring. This was what decided Harold Wilson to hold elections in June. Obviously he too misjudged the situation.

Labour governed Britain for more than five years, five years rich in crises. Sterling was devalued. The national debt increased. One squeeze followed the other. A wage and prices freeze was imposed. Incomes policy foundered on trade union opposition, wages and prices soared, inflation set in and economic growth stagnated.

Only the balance of payments, a high deficit in which had started the ball rolling, improved to a record surplus of £600 million. This success of Labour economic policies regained the Party much of the sympathy it had lost, but it was evidently not enough to stay in power.

Despite the many mistakes Labour made this turn of events does not lack a certain tragedy. The Conservatives can now build on the successes of their predecessors and deal with future difficulties from a far more favourable starting-point than the £800 million deficit Labour inherited in 1964.

Reduced to simplest terms the change of power in Whitehall means a veer to the right. This will be more apparent in home than foreign affairs.

If the new government carries out the policies promised in its manifesto economic strategy will have pride of place. Inflation is to be stopped. As to the ways and means the Conservative manifesto makes only general mention of tax reforms, price cuts and reductions in public expenditure.

As attempted by Harold Wilson, Edward Heath also plans legislation designed to reformulate relations between employer and employee and clamp down on wildcat strikes. It remains to be seen whether the new Prime Minister will prove more successful in dealing with the trade unions than the old.

For the time being it is also uncertain what the Conservatives plan to do to strengthen "law and order," a catch-phrase that more than any other characterises the right-wing tendency of the new government.

There is, of course, reason to hope that liberal and progressive-minded Edward Heath will be able to withstand the pressure exerted by reactionary fellow-Conservatives now that his authority has been so strengthened by election victory.

While the Conservative government has time to grow accustomed to the reins of power again during the summer recess and need not engage in over-hasty activity on the home front important foreign policy deadlines lie in store over the coming weeks.

At the end of this month Common Market entry negotiations are due to start and unless the indications are deceptive Sir Alec Douglas-Home will represent Britain at the opening session as the new Foreign Minister.

Sir Alec is no newcomer to world affairs. He was Prime Minister prior to Mr Wilson and before that Foreign Minister for many years. He and Mr Heath were the British team that negotiated with the EEC in 1961 and 1962.

There can be no doubt as to the new government's determination to come to terms with Britain's partners in Europe. Like Wilson Heath will nonetheless try to negotiate the best possible entry conditions. To this extent the British line will remain unchanged.

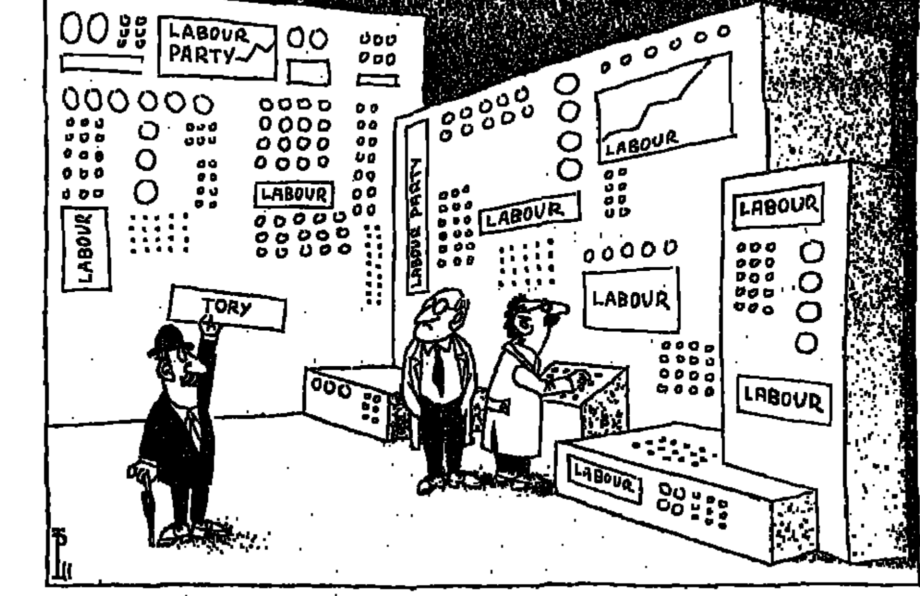
At the same time Mr Heath, a convinced advocate of European integration, may prove more successful in convincing the sceptical Labour government of the need for Common Market membership than late convert Harold Wilson has been.

Were Britain at long last to enter the EEC under Edward Heath's government it would only be an act of historical justice. No British politician has so persistently and unswervingly advocated membership as Mr Heath, a holder of the Charlemagne Prize by virtue of his activities for European integration.

The new Premier had a hard time as leader of the Opposition. He was not really the man for the job and cut a poor figure in comparison with wily Harold. But a Prime Minister is made of different stuff. Mr Heath can be expected to do a good job at 10, Downing Street.

Fritz Heimplätzer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 June 1970)



Nonsense, computers never make mistakes!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Presse)

IN THIS ISSUE

Rumanian head of state visits Bonn

Since establishing normal diplomatic relations with Bonn three years ago Rumania, a member of the Warsaw Pact, has steadily improved its ties with this country. This has been made possible by Bonn respecting Bucharest's links with its Eastern allies.

The relatively wide leeway in foreign policy that Rumania manages to maintain is first and foremost the result of Bucharest's ties with both Moscow and Peking.

At the same time it has led to an intensified cultural and economic exchange with the West. This country is now Rumania's second most important trading partner after the Soviet Union.

Expansion of Federal Republic-Rumanian contacts has been promoted by a succession of Ministerial exchanges since 1966, a tradition now continued by the visit to Bonn of Rumanian Premier Ion Georghe Maurer, which provides the opportunity of clarifying a number of issues still outstanding.

The Premier is accompanied by the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Trade, an indication that economic problems will be the main item on the agenda. Bucharest would like the balance of trade between the two countries to be put on a more even keel.

He has a number of ideas on the implementation of projected joint enterprises in various sectors, ideas that result from Rumania's socialist economic structure.

This country no longer needs to reiterate past wishes for an improved legal status for Germans in Rumania since the present arrangement is satisfactory. Bonn would, however, welcome better opportunities of repatriating members of families separated and would gladly further extend cultural exchanges.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 June 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Red China reactivates diplomatic pressures

The People's Republic of China has recently turned to the foreign policy sphere once again, after paying little attention to it during the Cultural Revolution when domestic aims stood in the foreground.

In 1967 all ambassadors were recalled to Peking. The only man to remain at his embassy was Huang Hua in Cairo.

Last June the People's Republic of China once again began to send ambassadors into the world. Twenty-two of the 46 posts have now been filled.

The first capitals to which ambassadors were appointed were Tirana and Paris, capitals that obviously represent key positions for China in Eastern and Western Europe.

Albania is China's only ally in the Communist Bloc in Eastern Europe while France's importance for Peking has increased in view of the Vietnam talks.

To judge by appointments up to now, the Cultural Revolution has brought little new blood into Peking's diplomatic service.

One exception is the ambassador sent to Finland in April, Shih Tzu-ming, the former party secretary and managing director of the heavy lathe factory in Wuhan.

As far as can be seem there have been

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

no critical changes in the Chinese Foreign Office. Chen Yi is still officially Foreign Minister, though he is reported no longer to be in the best of health.

Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Li Hsien-nien is carrying out most of the Foreign Minister's functions.

But Prime Minister Chou En-lai, one of China's most skilful diplomats, still has great influence on the aims and methods of Chinese foreign policy.

By and large, there has been no remarkable change of course in Chinese foreign policy since the Cultural Revolution, even though Peking today shows greater moderation and flexibility in its diplomatic manoeuvres.

The aims of Chinese foreign policy remain basically the same. The People's Republic of China would like to participate in world affairs. It would like to influence the worldwide communist movement and play a leading role in Afro-Asian countries.

One of the country's prime interests is to have kindly-disposed neighbours along her frontiers.

Peking has recently met with some success with Asian Communists in eliminating the influence of the Soviet Union. This includes the formation of the united front of Indo-Chinese communists under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

The Chinese have skilfully exploited the fear of restrengthened Japanese militarism to make their relations with North Korea more amicable.

After the Russians invaded Czechoslovakia, Peking tried to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. Since then China has stopped attacking Yugoslavia and Tito.

It is very doubtful whether Peking still seriously believes that it can isolate the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.

But the Chinese think in long-term categories and do not reckon with immediate results.

What is certain is that the Chinese would like to extend their position in the Afro-Asian world, which can be seen from the fact that Peking has sent its first ambassadors mainly to Asian and African countries.

If they wish to register great successes in this field, the Chinese must revive their policy of coexistence, though this is important only for countries without a socialist social system.

Therefore, from the Chinese point of view, coexistence does not need to rule out support for revolutionary wars. China will support primarily wars of liberation in countries which are still under colonial rule or which feel threatened by imperialism.

But support ,for revolutionary movements is chiefly moral, according to the Chinese proverb "When there is a lot of noise upstairs, nobody comes downstairs."

In the Middle East the Chinese are supporting Yassir Arafat's revolutionary Al Fatah movement which has a permanent mission in Peking.

But it is in the Middle and Far East where the Russians provide great rivalry to the Chinese.

Next to the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China considers the United States to be its most dangerous opponent.

With the invasion of Cambodia, the United States have one again become Peking's main target. Chinese rapprochement with Washington has thus moved into the distant future and will scarcely be possible while the Taiwan problem is not settled and the United States encircle China with their military bases.

Western European countries are only of secondary importance for China and are primarily a security that can be produced as occasion offers in the clashes with Washington and Moscow.

Christian Roll

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 June 1970)

The Middle East and Bonn

KielerNachrichten

King Hussein of Jordan was unable to make his planned visit to Bonn because of the state of near civil war in his country.

Federal policy concerning the Middle East thus faces a set-back, at least for the time being, as Jordan's mediating role always offered the West a point of departure for closer relations with the Arab world.

Bonn is looking with concern at the Mediterranean area as there are rumours that Libya is about to recognise the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Libya is one of the Arab coutries that had normal diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic or that soon resumed them after having broken them off when the Federal Republic recognised Israel.

If all these countries recognise the GDR as Algeria did a few weeks ago, there could be the double presence of the two German States in the Near East.

Bonn wishes to avoid this double presence as far as possible and only recently has it made allowance, with misgivings, for when the GDR shows the flag in countries where there are already diplomats from Bonn.

Fighting in the country of this monarch who has always been amicably disposed to the West now threatens to have worldwide repercussions.

If Jordan were to fall in with the relentless battle of the pan-Arab liberation front against Israel, this would automatically lead to a harsher confrontation between the two power blocs in the Mediterranean area.

But this is against the interests of the Federal Republic, a country that is firmly integrated in the West.

Hartmut Degen

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 June 1970)

Youth welcomes two-party system

The trend towards a two-party system has become more pronounced in the Federal Republic. The first European Youth Conference in Brussels came down in favour of this type of polarisation.

Discussions between representatives of youth associations from member countries of the European Economic Community concentrated on the simplifying confrontation of a socialist or a capitalist Europe.

This was not because those attending the conference were all advovates of one or the other direction. The 250 present were from 250 youth organisations and represented in part many other groups and associations.

But it was the representatives of the two extreme tendencies that spoke, the left more than the right. The picture that the colloquium offered was as deceptive as the chance balance of the accepted and rejected resolutions.

There could be no talk of genuine polarisation. This cannot be attained very parties represented in the European parliament and the differing views of the countries show.

But this is where the main obstacle lies on the path to a practical and genuine political union. The recent colloquium of European youth did not unfortunately strengthen hopes that at least this younger generation could lead Europe to a democratic political union.

(Handelsblatt, 18 June 1970)

Moscow ready to sign agreement with Bonn

Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev has said that the Soviet Union is ready for further talks with the Federal government on the renunciation of force and hopes for a positive end to these discussions.

In an election speech in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses Brezhnev described talks on this subject between Moscow and Bonn to have been profitable.

Brezhnev stated that the main factor in securing peace in Europe was the recognition of the inviolability of the frontiers resulting from the Second World War.

"If the positive elements of Federal Republic policy are further developed and forces seeking revanche are checked, this will have a positive influence on the total situation in Europe."

Brezhnev stressed that the recent talks between Bonn State Secretary Egon Bahr and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had been profitable, adding. "We for our part are prepared to continue the talks and bring them to a positive conclusion."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 June 1970)

Moscow's Asian dilemma

The extension of the Vietnam con[illegible] into Cambodia and deposed Pr[illegible] Sihanouk's dependence on Red C[illegible] make unpleasant reading for Moscow.

The main concern of Asian state[illegible] possible extension of Chinese influ[illegible] Whether these Asian states agree [illegible] American policy in Vietnam or no[illegible] alternative, American withdrawal, i[illegible] acceptable to them if this would [illegible] them into Peking's sphere of pow[illegible] influence.

As far as the Soviet Union is inter[illegible] in an American defeat in South East A[illegible] and wishes to gain Asian allies, the [illegible] at least be able to guarantee that C[illegible] will not end up the winner.

The Soviet Union's Asia policy has [illegible] with less and les success in recent ti[illegible] making this seem credible. The imp[illegible] sion has become more and more prom[illegible] ced that the Soviet Union has los[illegible] influence over North Vietnam. The [illegible] flict in Cambodia, in so far a[illegible] controlled by Peking via Prince Sih[illegible], adds to this impression.

Recent Soviet policy has taken [illegible] moves to counteract this unfavou[illegible] development. *New Age*, a Moscow pe[illegible] dical specialising in foreign policy, [illegible] accused China of having contribute[illegible] the fall of Prince Sihanouk and the[illegible] regime's turn towards the America[illegible] its intervention in Cambodia.

The same criticsm is directed to [illegible] Hanoi, though it is not expressed. Li[illegible] with this criticism is the Russian atte[illegible] to establish itself in Hanoi's mind [illegible] really decisive supporting power. A [illegible] trade treaty has just been signed betw[illegible] North Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

At the same time, and this point [illegible] less important, Moscow wishes to co[illegible] the Asian countries' accusation the[illegible] Soviet Union is doing nothing to sta[illegible] the situation, either because it is [illegible] or unwilling.

For this reason Moscow has decide[illegible] receive delegations from Japan, Indo[illegible] and Malaysia and debate their peace [illegible] posals for Cambodia that were draw[illegible] at the South East Asian Conferen[illegible] Diakarta with the approval of Wa[illegible]ton.

Moscow cannot avoid all diplo[illegible] moves. (DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 12 Ju[illegible])

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HOME AFFAIRS

Three state election results weaken government coalition

The Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn has escaped disaster by the skin of its teeth. Had the Social Democrats (SPD) polled 0.5 per cent fewer votes in Lower Saxony and the Free Democrats (FDP) 0.5 per cent less in North Rhine-Westphalia the Christian Democrats (CDU) could have taken over in both states.

The FDP would then have been catapulted out of three regional assemblies and for the Bonn coalition it would have been the beginning of the end.

The result of the three Federal state elections on 14 June was bad for the Coalition, but not so bad that rapid and spectacular side effects will be felt in the Bonn Coalition.

A constructive vote of no confidence against Chancellor Willy Brandt cannot be ruled out but it is not expected. First of all the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties would have to agree on a candidate for the chancellorship and would have to win over about ten FDP Bundestag members from the Coalition before they could call a vote of no confidence with any likelihood of success. Neither has happened.

One outcome of these elections is that the SPD can no longer utilise the threat of a general election in the near future. A new election would probably mean the demise of its coalition partner, the Free Democrats.

One or two excuses can be found that make this setback for the government seem less painful. Compared with the general election last autumn the changes in these three states are minimal. At regional assembly elections the party in Opposition in Bonn always comes off better than the government coalition. In the light of this the SPD has held its ground well.

Nevertheless these facts cannot conceal the two most important matters of fact for the Federal Republic:

1. The weak spot in the Coalition, the FDP, has become weaker.

2. The strong Opposition in Bonn has as a result of its successes in the three Federal states gained a good deal of confidence. It will regard these elections as confirmation of its onward march.

The satisfaction of the Union parties is well founded. This applies particularly to their top man in North Rhine-Westphalia, Heinrich Köppler, who recorded a great personal success.

But the victory is not without problems. There are some signs that many Christian Democrats regard it as conclusive proof that the old CDU policies are the best. For this reason many of the younger members of the party find their job in victory blunted by this fact.

The Free Democrats dropped below the five per cent minimum level for existence in the state government in two of the three states, and in the third, the most important, that is to say North Rhine-Westphalia, they scraped home by the skin of their teeth.

In the face of increasing polarisation towards the two major parties in recent years the FDP has made consistent losses. Only a political miracle can stop the Federal Republic moving toward a two-party system of its own accord.

The FDP did best in North Rhine-Westphalia where it was a partner of the SPD in the state government and had ventured to make a clear election statement: The coalition will be continued. As a result of this the state party committee of the FDP in North Rhine-Westphalia had made it clear that it was prepared to renew the alliance in Düsseldorf.

There is no doubt that discussions on ing FDP voters give clear support to the alliance with the SPD. They too would turn their backs on the party if the Free Democrats pursued more conservative policies. It is unlikely that these losses would be made up by people quitting the right-wing. No one in politics really believes that what you gain on the swings you lose on the roundabouts.

The only chance the FDP has to recharge its batteries lies in continued support of the Coalition in Bonn. If the Coalition collapses the end is in sight for the FDP.

At any rate the Free Democrats in Bonn are now subjected to double pressure. The Union parties, strengthened by the local elections will hit even harder at the government. Although the CDU/CSU interpretation of the local elections has been a protest vote against the government's *Ostpolitik* is quite dubious the Union parties will go on drumming home this message and many FDP members with a conservative bent or who have simply taken fright may well be impressed.

On the other hand the SPD will push even harder to get its East Bloc policies through, since it does not want them to appear weak or untrustworthy.

Certainly FDP members when viewing the election results will have to do a lot of thinking about how their political career will continue. The more questionable it becomes whether the party will surmount the five per cent hurdle at the next general election the more the feeling will increase among some members that it is time to throw in their lot with one of the two major parties. Pressures and temptations will increase.

For some time to come in the Federal Republic as political matters are discussed the main question will be which FDP members are going to leave the ship. Will they in fact leave the ship? Will this be enough to topple the government?

There is no doubt that discussions on these lines will severely burden the FDP and the government. To pursue clear and decisive policies under such conditions calls for a high degree of ruthlessness, courage and loyalty. The FDP party conference that is to take place soon will give an indication of whether the party has this strength.

It is not the possibility of a dramatic attempt of the Opposition now or in the near future to overthrow the government with the aid of a vote of no confidence that is the main problem for the Bonn Coalition. Such a move has little chance of success. It is unlikely that the vote would be past and even if it were it would be considered a stab in the back out of spite.

The government is not that bad in the eyes of people in this country and a CDU chancellor who came to power in this way would be caught in the toils of an *Ostpolitik* that has become irrevocable. A CDU chancellor would not be able to propose any measures for stabilising the economy other than those of the Brandt government and he would have no Karl Schiller.

In all probability this chancellor would have an even slimmer majority than the present Coalition. There for the Union parties will think twice before jeopardising the psychological successes they have achieved in the local elections.

What the Coalition fears most is that its strength will be whittled away gradually. As a result of this fear they will be well advised to exercise caution particularly in their *Ostpolitik*.

Another factor to be borne in mind is that there are further local elections in the autumn, this time in Hesse and Bavaria. Surveys have shown that on a domestic plane the problem of *Ostpolitik* does not lie in unpopularity of agreements with the East. But the public will be confused, shaken and worried if the government does not pursue this policy decisively enough.

Egon Bahr's successes in Moscow, agreements reached with Poland too, were greater than anyone expected. The electorate has not realised this.

If foreign policy is continued along the same ultra-cautious lines as before the three Federal state elections the *Ostpolitik* could in fact founder. The govern-



ment cannot brake the tempo of its policies so severely that both people in the Federal Republic and negotiators in the East get the impression that nothing is happening. The opportunity of coming to an arrangement with the East Bloc nations would then have been thrown away.

The Coalition began its legislative period with the promise that there would be changes to domestic and foreign policies.

The government has already made hard work of reforms at home and is now running the risk of falling short of its promises on foreign policy because it is frightened of its own courage.

It is not surprise that the FDP has applied brakes on the question of taxes and worker participation in management. If the Free Democrats now apply the emergency brakes to foreign policy as well they will move people to ask wherein lies the sense of this Coalition.

The government is forced to take action however risky, since the formation of this government in the first place was a risky venture. Following the elections on 14 June the only course in future is sober resolution.

Rolf Zundel

(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

Free Democrats lose voters to the right

Professional footballers never stop playing the game, we are told, since the moment the final whistle blows they are preparing for the next game.

A politician's lot is not so far removed from this. The election battles of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Saar and Lower Saxony have been fought, but any politician who values his position will continue fighting in the forthcoming months whenever there is a difference of opinion to be hammered out.

The first post-election task for the combattants is to analyse the results and deduce what they mean for them and their parties.

For the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Free Democrats (FDP) this task is not likely to be so pleasant as it is for the Christian Democrats (CDU) who chalked up their first improvement on the votes received at the general election.

Their victory in North Rhine-Westphalia was particularly clear-cut. In this state the percentage poll was three per cent down on 1966. According to *Infas* in Bad Godesberg this smaller poll was to the advantage of the CDU.

Particularly in certain cities in the Rhine-Westphalian industrial region the percentage drop in the poll and the percentage losses of the SPD are virtually the same.

For example, in Wattenscheid the SPD dropped 7.2 per cent compared with the last local election; the poll dropped by 6.8 per cent. In Gelsenkirchen the drop in SPD votes was 5.5 per cent and the poll dropped by 5.9 per cent. Similar comparisons were noted in Bochum, Bottrop, Herne, Wanne-Eickel and Castrop-Rauxel.

In Münster where the percentage of people going to the polls remained virtually unchanged the Social Democrats obtained a six per cent gain.

In Dortmund, Duisburg and Essen there was a very slight drop in the number of people using their franchise and in these three towns the SPD's losses were below the average for the state.

The degree to which these figures correspond is quite remarkable.

Rudolf Wildemann, a student of political science in Mannheim, has said that the old rule of thumb that a drop in the percentage of the electorate going to the polls in regional elections is automatically to the advantage of the party in opposition is not confirmed in this case.

Wildemann reckons that the drop in the percentage poll on 14 June has been spread out relatively evenly over all parties.

Lackadaisical attitudes on the part of people who would have voted SPD are thus less a part of a general feeling of all-round security than the outcome of certain political factors. Abstentions are in a way a "vote" of protest.

The Free Democrats seem to have lost some ground mainly to the CDU. At any rate those voters who moved to the right at the general election do not seem to have shifted their support. This shows up most clearly in the heavy losses in the old conservative strongholds of east Westphalia.

In this region where the Free Democrats were in the past relatively strong the CDU enjoyed above average gains. The heaviest losses for the Free Democrats were in Protestant, rural areas whereas the middle-class areas of large towns, that is to say white-collar and service industry workers areas, support for the party was maintained.

In all seven municipal constituencies in Cologne the party scored gains, which is

Continued on page 4

The end of Adolf von Thadden

At last Sunday's elections the death sentence was passed on a political party that for a certain time caused panic in Bonn and elsewhere. This is the end of the National Democratic Party (NPD). It was, as can now be seen, just a passing fad.

Just one year ago the NPD still seemed to pose a threat. After its spectacular successes in the regional assembly elections in recent years many people feared that the party might even gain seats in the Bundestag.

The talk then was on a ban on the party. The Chancellor, ministers, political parties and trade unions wanted to drag Adolf von Thadden before the seat of justice. This would have been a false move, and as we can see today, unnecessary. Thadden has sealed his own fate.

Organised right-wing extremism in this country is at an end. A few wayward minds will still worship the ideology. Hidden in the shadows a few nationalistic groups will continue to eke out their pitiful existence. As fourth party in this country the NPD is a dead duck. The "new force" was just a spectre.

Adolf von Thadden came on the scene with the war cry, "We will make the breakthrough". Now he has to confess to his followers that the NPD was a flop. All that remains for him is to fulfil the role of chief mourner. (DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)





■ SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Discussion begins on divorce law reform

BREAKDOWN OF MARRIAGE MAIN BASIS FOR DIVORCE

If I had agreed to his request for a divorce, who would have married me with my spastic child when even its own father runs off? "

"I would now like to ask the Minister of Justice whether he wants to punish a poor, old, faithful wife by simply annulling this long marriage."

"I would like to ask you, dear Minister of Justice, when I can finally marry the mother of my three children. After years of waiting I am at my wits' end".

These are not the only pleas for help addressed to the Minister of Justice revealing the need for a reform of the present divorce law which is based on the "total Christian conception of the German people" already questionable when the Civil Code was drawn up at the end of the nineteenth century.

While some marriages are practically indissoluble under the present legal situation, there are others where the two partners have agreed on the share of blame and are usually divorced in a shorter time than it takes for a writ to be submitted and legally executed.

The couple do not then need to spend a long time on the overcrowded waiting list. To save expense, they often share the same lawyer. A few words are spoken at court and, after nodding their heads when the judge asks whether they reject a continuance of their marital partnership, the former married couple leave the court with their divorce.

The divorce law now valid is based essentially on the principle of guilt. The law does not recognise merely that a marriage has broken down but requires the judge to investigate the reason why and apportion the guilt.

A divorce is also possible when the married couple have not been living together for three years and there is no prospect of further cohabitation because the marriage has irreparably broken down. The innocent party has a right of appeal which blocks divorce in practically all of the cases.

The administration of justice by the Federal Court at the beginning of the sixties was determined essentially by the judges' own attitude of marriage being of a "spiritual" order.

In 1961 this was given the force of law when the ruling Christian Democrats altered Paragraph 48, Article two of the marital law.

Because of this there has been an ever-increasing urgency in demands for divorce law compatible with Basic Law and the present social situation.

The supreme divorce court in this country is moving further and further away from actual law. A plaintiff wanted to be divorced from his wife against her will after living apart from her for over nineteen years.

The Federal Court stated that he had the "intention of legitimising children born out of adultery by marrying the adultress". It added that this "moral state of wrong" could not be eliminated by the man seeking a state of "externally legal order".

After all was said and done, he could take care of his illegitimate children and their mother "within the realms of the possible".

The following is a further example among many. Two people married during the War. The marriage lasted the one week that the soldier was on leave. The husband then returned to the front, was taken prisoner of war and after release found work in another Federal state.

His wife refused to go with him. He has been paying her maintenance for 23 years and there has been no divorce. He also entered into another relationship and has four children by this woman.

Marriage is not possible. The legal wife wishes one day to draw a pension from the 23 years that she has been married on paper. The mother of the man's children will come away empty-handed as a "state of moral wrong" cannot be remedied.

Law and the administration of justice place demands on a married couple that are not required of a person in any other sphere of human life.

Judges too are subject to excessive demands. The inner dependence of many on their own view of the world can influence their jugdement – and this cannot be controlled.

But this is not all. There is also the practical impossibility of reaching an unequivocal judgement in the reconstruction of a marriage. The existing state of the law therefore proves useless.

At the beginning of May this year the Marriage Law Commission set up by Gustav Heinemann in 1967 when he was still Minister of Justice published its proposals for a reform of divorce law.

Under this, the guilt of one the partners does not have to be proved for there to be a divorce. The breakdown of a marriage is an adequate ground.

No proof of the breakdown of a marriage need be submitted when both partners want a divorce after at least twelve months of separation or when one partner demands a divorce after at least five years of separation.

The advantages of the reform in the introduction of the principle of marital breakdown are obvious.

In our society the institution of marriage still makes no unimportant contribution to the personal development of a person. This contribution can only come from an intact marriage, in the same way as the protection demanded in Basic Law only extends to this. When a marriage breaks down both mental and physical damage occurs.

The purpose of a divorce can therefore only be a recognition and correction of a couple's withdrawal from their previous intimate relations. Only then can the result of a divorce be freed from the stigma of one person's failings.

One point that was debated heatedly by the Marriage Law Commission and that will probably be dealt with equally heatedly in the Bundestag is the demand, especially from the Catholic side, that a hardship clause should be introduced.

Then a marriage could not be dissolved even after a period of five years against the will of one partner if this divorce would cause exceptional hardship or be particularly unjust.

This would mean basically the reintroduction of the right of either party to object to a divorce, a right that proved unserviceable.

The hardship for both parties lies in the failure of their marriage. The decisive point for them is not the divorce but the break-up of their marriage.

Opponents of the reintroduction of a hardship clause see the reform as threatened from the very beginning if the legitimisation of the right of objection should mean that the most frequent motives for its application – vengeance, fear of lowering one's social status or economic considerations – still continue to be respected.

The introduction of the principle of marital breakdown will mean that the regulations concerned with the consequences of a divorce (including civil service and pension law) will have to be changed. The central question here is that of maintenance.

The appropriate cost of existence must be established, especially for wives who have never worked or who have not worked for a long time.

What is decisive however – apart from cases of hardship – is, as one member of the reform commission put it, the woman must create her own existence basis if for none other than psychological grounds and to stop thinking continuation of life with her ex-husband.

As divorce ends all relations between the partners, the principle of maintenance must be a starting point.

As far as the settlement of custody of any children is involved, the abolition of the guilt principle will mean that the future criterion will be which parent is more suited to bring up the children and attend to their education the best.

The Federal Ministry of Justice hopes that the clauses to the divorce and maintenance law will come into force in 19[illegible].

Public discussion has already begun. This discussion should also treat problems of divorce proceedings that have not been mentioned.

Now that conditions for a divorce have been necessarily objectivised, we are faced directly by the questions whether the dissolution of a contracted marital partnership can only occur through legal proceedings that are costly for everybody involved.

Lothar C. R[illegible]

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 June 1970)

Election result

Continued from page 3

particularly remarkable since it could be viewed as a result of the FDP's decidedly active and progressive election campaign in these districts aimed above all at the young voter.

In more than thiry North Rhine-Westphalian constituencies the FDP representative of the *Jungdemokraten* (the FDP youth movement) stood as a candidate. They too were unable to maintain the FDP's positions in all constituencies but in only eight of these thirty wards was the FDP still below the five per cent limit. Losses on the right flank were made up in part by gains on the left.

The fact that the Free Democrats are losing ground with conservative-minded voters is shown in the fact that their heaviest losses were in the Saar, where they started as a coalition partner of the CDU in the state government.

(Handelsblatt, 18 June 1970)

Call for the abolition of assize courts

Past years have seen several false judgements made by assize courts in this country which resulted in innocent persons being sent to prison for long sentences until the mistakes were corrected.

Critical discussion on these grave misjudgements and serious questions as to how this can happen may be felt by some traditionalists to be deplorable attacks against the infallibility of justice.

But debating the issue does mean that those responsible will consider more honestly and more intensely how these tragic mistakes committed in the name of the people can be avoided in future.

More liberal rules concerning retrials, an appeal court for capital crimes and the extension of the problematic ten-day period in mammoth proceedings are some of the proposals made by lawyers in Frankfurt.

They have added a new demand which may at first glance appear to be opposed to the system as a whole:

After a survey to find out the opinions of judges, Regional Court President Wassermann said that assize courts should be abolished and capital crimes should in future be dealt with by criminal courts under three full-time judges and two lay assessors.

Germany has had assize courts for more than one hundred years, sometimes under professional judges and sometimes under lay judges.

Even before 1848 when the Frankfurt Parliament supported this type of court, the assize court was thought of as an article of liberal faith and a guardian of social rights, especially in political trials.

There was pronouced and justified distrust of magistrates with their influence on judicial officials.

As the legal system developed, doubts increased as to whether there was a danger that these bodies could result in emotions and prejudices influencing the sentence.

This was probably the reason why, in 1924, Justice Minister Emminger changed the assize courts (where lay people alone decided on the question of guilt and professional judges on the severity of sentence) into courts of jurors where jurymen and judges have since had to decide on both points.

New scientific findings, modern views of crime and an increasingly more complicated social environment have not only led to doubts concerning the lawyers' monopoly and resulted in the end of the arrogant theory that a lawyer must be able to do everything.

These points have also raised the question of the sense and usefulness of these assize courts.

Experiences at Frankfurt reveal important points. While the law was drawn up in calmer times and specified that assize courts should be convened from time to time as occasion demands, three or more of these bodies have been working together for years in the city.

And as a day's business cannot be started until previous work has been done there are considerable delays, to the detriment of the accused.

But there are other problems that stand in the way of efficient functioning. The three full-time judges are chosen less according to professional qualities than the principle of the assize court being a collection of people who have lasted the course of time.

They have less and less understanding of the difficult psychological, sociological and psychiatric background of a murder. The jury with their understandable tendency to stress the moralising effect of the law are often placed under excessive strain.

Many areas of justice have realised this and have set up specialist courts such as the economic criminal court.

Criminal courts responsible for capital crimes could offer similar advantages. Difficult cases could be dealt with more quickly. Qualified judges could be selected and given further training in this field.

The lay element would remain an important corrective factor in the administration of justice even if this change were made.

Demands for the abolition of assize courts are not a recent development. The Working Community of Social Democratic Lawyers advocated this move in the proposals. These guidelines were then accepted by the ruling Social Democratic Party as their policy in questions of law.

Karl-Heinz Krumm

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 June 1970)

■ REGIONAL POLITICS

Stoltenberg named 'crown prince' in Kiel

SONNTAGSBLATT

Sea-going metaphors were only natural in this setting. Standing under a giant painting of the proud Wilhelminian fleet *in the* council chambers of the former Imperial Yacht Club, the Prime Minister of the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein, Helmut Lemke, announced to Christian Democrat leaders that he would give up his captaincy next spring.

At the same time he presented his successor, Gerhard Stoltenberg, a local man who has weathered storms in Bonn, will be the party's top candidate and will see to it that the state will navigate a Christian Democrat course after the spring elections in 1971. The enlarged executive agreed unanimously on this decision.

The resignation of the present Prime Minister was not completely voluntary. The 62-year-old politician was a member of the Kiel cabinet for eight years as Minister of Education and Minister of Home Affairs.

Since Kai-Uwe von Hassel moved to Bonn in 1963, Helmut Lemke has been Prime Minister.

But some time ago he was attacked by his own party colleagues after a series of doubtful decisions, especially in questions of personnel.

Little was altered when he radically rejuvenated his Cabinet last autumn. Only an extremely narrow majority of the party's state congress re-elected him state party leader in Kiel just before Christmas last year, and then only because there was no alternative.

Delegates at the congress called for the return of Gerhard Stoltenberg. This 41-year-old politician is the son of a pastor and comes from Bad Oldesloe. He has long been considered a crown prince – though against his own wishes.

Stoltenberg joined the Christian Democrats (CDU) while still at school. At 25 he became the youngest member of the provincial assembly in Kiel, and at 28 the youngest member of the Bundestag in Bonn.

He was co-founder of the Young Union, the party's youth organisation, and was its Federal chairman for many years.

The highpoint of his early political career was his appointment as Federal Minister of Science, an office he filled majestically until the end of the Grand Coalition between Christian and Social Democrats.

His professional life has been equally successful. In 1959 he passed his doctorate examination in Kiel with distinction and became lecturer in modern history at Kiel University six years later.

In 1965 Berhold Beitz fetched him to Essen to become head of the economic staff of the Krupp works. Stoltenberg returned to this post after his period in the Bonn Cabinet.

Stoltenberg still saw Bonn as the field of his political activity as late as the party's state congress in Kiel last December where he was once again voted Lemke's deputy.

When the CDU was forced into opposition in Bonn, he remained a member of the first team, especially as an opponent of Karl Schiller, the Social Democrat Minister of Economic Affairs.

Stoltenberg loves the sharpness of political clashes and does not think much of compromises and favours. The latest Bundestag debates have proved this.



Gerhard Stoltenberg (right) with Helmut Lemke, Premier of the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein (Photo: dpa)

It was only with reluctance that he heeded the call of his political friends. The clear decision of the enlarged CDU state executive in Schleswig-Holstein showed that the party firmly supported Stoltenberg.

He will therefore be able to concentrate on presenting his and his party's policy convincingly to the voters and not have to witness in-fighting and power struggles in the party's own ranks.

It is already clear today that he will not have an easy time of it with his objective, cool intellect. His main political opponent, Jochen Steffen, leader of the Social Democrat Opposition, is at any rate preparing for a battle where no quarter will be given.

It was not long before the first Social Democrat attack was made on Stoltenberg. The party claimed that the Schleswig-Holstein CDU's decision to appoint the "North's answer to Franz Josef Strauss" as their leader was proof that the party had decided to steer a plain right-wing course.

Achim Curtius

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 June 1970)

Baden plebiscite boosts state structure

Citizens of Baden gave their clear approval to remaining in the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg in a plebiscite held on 7 June.

This impressive majority bears witness to a process of integration in the Federal state, that Christian Democrats (CDU), Social Democrats (SPD), and Free Democrats (FDP) have all contributed to in the course of the last twenty years.

This vote removes the legal and political doubts of including the people of Baden in a large South West Federal state in 1951 contrary to the wish they expressed in a plebiscite then held.

People in Baden now accept with conviction a solution that they must have considered to have been forced on them in the early fifties.

This is also confirmed by the high percentage of voters who took part in the plebiscite. This can also be considered as commitment for existing situation.

It is worthy of attention outside the borders of this Federal state that the people of Baden ignored historical traditions and allowed themselves to be impressed by a state policy supported by considerable economic potential. If they had thought that their own interests would have been better represented by a separate Federal state of Baden, this would have been a severe blow for efforts towards a more sensible organisation of Federal territory.

Baden and, automatically, Württemberg would not then have been the large units that must exist if re-organisation is to be the best possible.

A vote for a separate Baden would have been a backward step at the very moment when efforts towards the creation of larger units are more pronounced than ever.

The main aims of these efforts are a fusion of the northernmost Federal states on the North Sea and Baltic Coasts as well as a merger of the small states on both sides of the Rhine.

When Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced a bill to this end after hearing the results of the plebiscite, this was based partly on the conviction that local interests do not need to stand in the way of better judgement.

As necessary as such measures are, it must be remembered that they can be put into practice only if the people affected approve of this plan.

The situation in Baden where the population did not have to vote until they had had nineteen years to get used to the new situation will not be repeated in any other parts of the Federal Republic.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 9 June 1970)

Precipitating a general election is not easy

Before the elections in three Federal states – North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar – on 14 June, there had been a lot of talk of new Bundestag elections.

Chancellor Willy Brandt wanted to demonstrate the security of his party, Herbert Wehner wanted to keep the Free Democrats, the smaller coalition partner, in check.

Bruno Heck, General Secretary of the Christian Democrats (CDU), took up the subject to show that his party had no fear of new elections.

Basic Law sets narrow limits to a dissolution of the Bundestag. There are only two possibilities.

Firstly, the Federal President can dissolve the Bundestag on his own initiative if the leading candidate for the post of Chancellor is not elected by the prescribed absolute majority (not just a majority of those present) in the first two rounds and is only voted in on a relative mayority in the third round.

Under certain circumstances it can be very difficult to achieve an absolute majority of members. To end the uncertainty of the government's position as quickly as possible, a third round to the election of the Chancellor is provided for to lead to a decision at any rate.

If the Chancellor is then only voted in with a relative majority the Federal President is faced with the alternatives of appointing the Chancellor or dissolving the Bundestag.

The second way the Bundestag can be dissolved is when the Chancellor asks fpr a vote of confidence and the majority of the members vote against him though without being able to raise the necessary majority to elect a new Chancellor.

The Chancellor can then propose to the Federal President that the Bundestag should be dissolved, but he does not have to. The Chancellor will probably ask for a vote of confidence only when he is sure that the President will dissolve parliament.

The claim to the Bundestag's support, which if refused can lead to its dissolution, is a means the Chancellor has to master a crisis in his own majority party or in coalition.

He can ask for a vote of confidence when asking for a decision on a parliamentary bill or a treaty with a foreign power.

If the bill or treaty is rejected, this means that the house is unwilling to give the Chancellor its confidence.

In this way the Chancellor gives or members of his own party who are against members of the Opposition the draft the alternatives of accepting the bill or agreeing to the dissolution of the Bundestag.

The Chancellor runs the risk that an absolute majority rejecting a vote of confidence will elect a new Chancellor just to avoid dissolution.

It would be quite legitimate for Willy Brandt to ask for a vote of confidence when submitting the agreement of renunciation of force with the Soviet Union as he is uncertain of a majority. But this says nothing about the political suitability of such a move.

The Chancellor of a minority government elected in the third round on a relative majority is thus given the opportunity of creating for himself a legislative majority.

Rulings of this type have their drawbacks. Manipulation is posible. The support of part of the governing majority could be won so that they would vote with the opposition, refusing their confidence and hoping for dissolution and gains in the new elections.

But this type of manipulation has little chance of success. It would soon be recognised and would rouse displeasure, if not disgust.

Apart from this, it would be hard to move members to bring about dissolution in this illegitimate way – in many cases they would be afraid of new elections. The two previous Federal Presidents were not prepared to condone manipulation of this type and the present President would be equally unwilling.

Of course there are other sensible reasons for dissolution other than those provided for in Basic Law. Flirting with dissolution, disregarding the limitations of this move embodied in Basic Law, as the Social Democrats have done spectacularly many times since 1949 is of no benefit and can only damage.

If the SPD seriously wishes to expand the possibilities of dissolution it must draw up corresponding proposals to alter Basic Law.

Theodor Eschenburg

(DIE ZEIT, 19 June 1970)

■ BALLET

Dame Margot shines in 'Swan Lake' at Munich

Ten days after the start of the Ballet Festival Week in Munich the production of *Swan Lake* was exactly the crowning glory we had wanted.

Margot Fonteyn, the West's best ballerina, showed where dancing can lead. She reaches the summit of human expression where it is no longer decisive what genre produces this artistic truth. These are the realms of Rubinstein, Oistrakh and Fischer-Dieskau.

And, as paradoxical as this sounds, this peak of achievement does not require so urgently the special knowledge of the audience that is so indispensable in judging mediocre productions. Art at this supreme level speaks directly and matter-of-factly to the people it is aimed at.

Margot Fonteyn's performance is the synthesis of near emphatic drama and tender, melancholy lyricism. In her role as Swan Princess she seems to be a whole class more expressive than when she performed *Giselle* in Munich.

Her ability to show suffering has become more pronounced. Her phenomenal



technique does not suppress her role for one moment. Even the extremely brilliant series of figures at the end of the *Black Swan* are included in the dramatic line.

The majority of the audience were connoisseurs this time. The almost painful tension before the adagio, the high point of the second act, proved this.

The port de bras was as sensitive, deportment as varied and the movement of the hands as eloquent as possible.

Dame Margot gave an enigmatically scintillating performance of the balance between swan and woman that is never fixed unequivocably. Only ballerinas of the highest class can underline the ambiguity of this figure that fascinates the Prince so much.

The infinitely human movement of the fingers suddenly gave way to the animalistic, atavistic, fearful shiverings of the bird. Her surrender was interrupted by an unmotivated animal convulsion running down her back. As soon as Odile meets Siegfried the inevitably unhappy outcome is sealed.

The pas de deux included in the final act by Cranko, a stylistically disputable move, once again showed the dreamlike control that Margot Fonteyn has over her muscles and her body.

It will not be forgotten that the emotions of farewell were raised to the outside areas of the body, starting in the fingertips and slowly spreading into the arms and shoulders before including the whole of the body in an infinitely glum sadness.

Margot Fonteyn knew why she chose specifically Richard Cragun to be her partner. He does not let the label of danseur noble stop him from investing Prince Siegfried with a certain dramatic verve, making him into a figure of Pushkin under the cloud of Byronic melancholy.

We may have underestimated the first act with its divertissement choreography at the premiere but Richard Cragun gave it the all-inclusive point of reference that Cranko had invented as the axis and connecting link of this gay and imaginative section.

It was of course only natural that the solo variations and the elegantly mastered and never ostentatious leaps of a dancer of the skill of Cragun were accompanied with rapturous applause.


Ida Kerkovius (Phot

Swan Lake in Munich gives more pleasure every time it is seen. It almost seems as if the chorus and the soloists improve in form from performance to performance.

Ferenc Barbay again earns special applause, the four small swans are of almost Russian exactness and the most striking development can be seen in Gislinde Skroblin. Her Neapolitan princess is a performance of the highest quality — she has danced herself into the top rank of ballerinas.

Helmut Schmidt-Garre

(Münchner Merkur, 10 June 1970)

Art on Hanover's streets

The *joie de vivre* of Hanover's townsfolk is to be increased by works of art and artistic experiments on the city's streets.

This was the reason given by the town council when it approved an experimental street art programme which should confront the inhabitants of the city with all aspects of creative art.

The programme is planned to start on 1 September and continue until 31 August 1973. Ten councillors voted against the programme and two abstained.

Permission was also given for an annual grant of 1.4 million Marks to promote urban art development.

This experiment is not only meant to improve the image of this large city, the capital of the Federal state of Lower Saxony.

A manifesto says that this venture should also test whether local citizens and visitors to the city, most of whom are unacquainted with modern art, advocate or reject permanent inclusion of works of art and artistic events within the town when the present programme is finished.

(DIE WELT, 29 May 1970)

Musicology Congress in Bonn

This year's International Musicology Congress organised by the Association of Musical Research will take place in Bonn from 7 to 12 September.

A large number of researchers will give their reports in daily sessions and there will be lectures and discussions on the three general themes of "Beethoven", "The Opera" and "Music in the first half of the Twentieth Century".

The organisers are also planning a symposium to discuss the present state of music research.

(DIE WELT, 10 June 1970)

Ida Kerkovius di... in Stuttgart

When painter Ida Kerkovius cele... ed her ninetieth birthday last ... many people thought that she would ... to be one hundred.

Her production was uninterrupted ... she grew up and developed with the ... this century until her final years. F... her contemporaries from the Hoelz... cle to the Bauhaus outlived her.

She herself seemed to mock he... past and historical proportions. He... gination sprung from an ever-gay, se... spirit without ever reflecting ... colourings of age.

This imagination was far different ... the complicatedly fractured and ... tually controlled organ in art today.

At the turn of the century Ida K... vius was one of the first women to ... cipate themselves in the field of art.

She came from Riga where she ... ed the Stadttöchterschule as ... privarte art school. She had to ... father into allowing her to move to ... ern Germany to her teacher, Hoelzel.

It is to Hoelzel that she owes ... artistic freedom and the style widely ... taken as abstract but which is in fact ... poetical and colourfully musical ... sation of a universal reality into a pict... With Hoelzel this is still symbolic.

Whereas Hoelzel everything ... hermetically fixed and revolved around ... small number of themes, Ida Kerko... developed to spontaneous lyrical impr... sations that combined into a ... where the Impressionistic and Expr... sionistic, the present and the remembe... result in a painstaking grammar of fo...

When she was forty, Ida Kerko... once again became a pupil. She went ... the Bauhaus in Weimar and fell under ... influence of Kandinsky, Klee and ...

She was basically opposed inward... what seemed to be a compulsion ... discipline that she had to subject her... to. Until the last years of her life ... devoted herself to weaving and glassp... ing and her best works are from this ...

After 1933 she returned to Stu... and lived her in artistic emigration ... the Third Reich with Schlemmer ... Baumeister.

During the War her studio caught ... and a large part of her work was dest... ed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit... für Deutschland, 10 June 19...)

New theatrical organisation demands share in management

A loose federation of progressive "theatre producers" is the result of the first working congress on new organisation at this country's theatres organised in Frankfurt by the Academy of Representative Arts and attended by one hundred actors, producers, dramatic producers and theatre managers.

This new federation was constituted spontaneously without preparation and, as the Academy's Secretary, Urs Widmer, said in an interview, wishes to bring to the forefront questions of democratisation and participation in decision-making.

The new group wishes to play the same role as the "literary producers" who also formed themselves into an organisation in Frankfurt. The theatre producers have already submitted a list of minimum demands to the Academy.

In one of the points, the Academy, founded by the late Erwin Piscator, is called upon to set up a commission to deal with questions of democratisation and participation in decision-making.

The theatre producers demand that the members of this commission should be selected by them.

As a self-sufficient body, the Academy is also asked to establish a communications centre to collect all reports and proposals on the questions of participation in the theatre and pass them on to all stage employees.

Finally, there should be two working congresses a year on the subject of participation.

Widmer believes that, with these concrete results, the Theatre Congress in Frankfurt has provided a practical basis for further discussion of the problems raised.

The theatre staff formed three working groups to discuss the structure and organisation of stages in this country, questions of participation and possible committees or professional cooperatives to press forward their claims as well as the legal problems involved in participation.

Widmer stated that the participants at the congress regretted the negligible interest shown by well-known theatre heads for the working congress.

People from the lower levels of the theatre on the other hand had put forward their ideas on possible changes in the theatre in short statements and precise proposals.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 June 1970)

■ THEATRE

Enzensberger captures mood of 1961 Cuban interrogations

DIE ZEIT

In the tape-recorded transcripts of the interrogation in Havana of the Cuban freedom fighters, who took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion, Hans Magnus Enzensberger discovered thought processes and mechanisms by means of which a system survives although it has recognised the reasons why its destruction was necessary, intellectually and morally speaking.

The mechanism is released through material interest, the material interest of the utiliser of the system in the surival of the system.

These utilisers are able to carry on the appropriate way of life thanks to the complete veiling of their own interests from themselves. The result is the production of inwardly applicable *Tarnkappen*.

This procedure is called construction of ideologies. The human thought mechanisms keeps such procedures always at the ready. Their aim is to withdraw into what is logically indisputable. For this reason the application of logic is not their forte.

Enzensberger's montage makes such a process more evident and therefore conquerable. But does this succeed in a dramatic prosentation?

Of the ten interrogations in the montage the joint production of the Essen Städtische Bühnen and Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) includes eight. The fourth and fifth interrogations have been omitted.

In the studio at the Recklinghausen Festspielhaus the audience is predominantly young people, sixty per cent high-school pupils and forty per cent young working people, according to the estimates of the organisers.

The approximation to the original comes about quite naturally. On the studio floor we see interrogating conqueror and interrogated conquered, television cameras roll and the whole process is as live as it was in April 1961 in Cuba.

The question is can the incredible enterprise of those days with its extensive enlightenment be recalled to life? The WDR television cameras bear the inscription *Radio Liberación*. The actors in the roles of the captured men wear the camouflaged uniforms of the invasion and two actors in the role of watchdogs wear the Castro militia uniform.

The actors playing the interrogating journalists wear the semi-military garb of the revolution. On the studio floor a placard bearing the inscription *Patria ó Muerte* is hanging. This was the work of a director who believes in true-to-life settings, Hagen Müller-Stahl. Only the programme moderator, Herr Münchenhagen, is wearing the sort of clothes that are generally seen on ordinary young people at this time of the year. Münchenhagen saved the evening.

The logical structures that Enzensberger wanted cannot be reproduced dramatically. They can only be communicated by a pattern of speech, enlightening syntax and dramatic flavour.

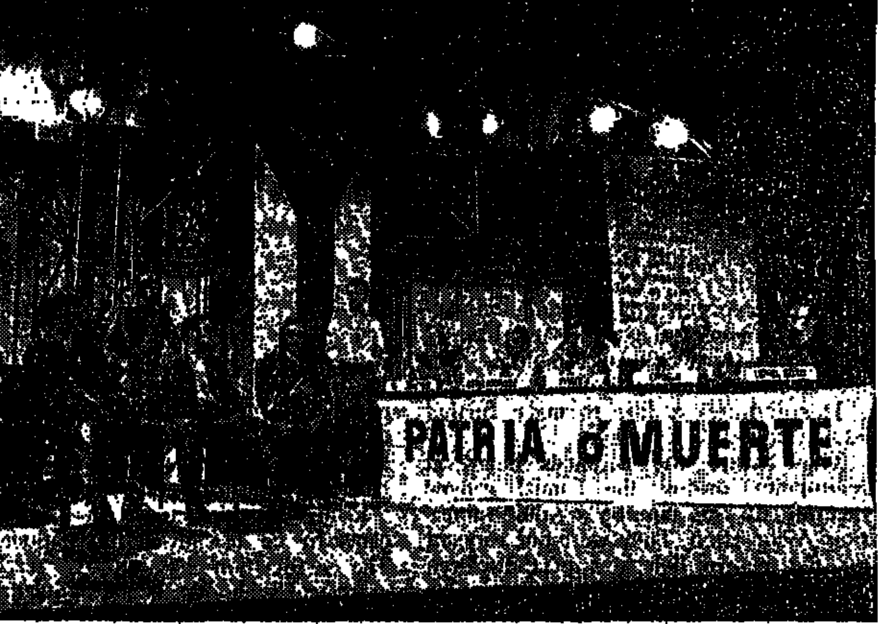
Has this production succeeded in capturing this logic, the fluidity of insight, the intellectual tension of the enquiries, the revelations and dogmas?

What is acted is the inventiveness of words at a given moment, the prevailing emotion of an hour. But what is spoken is a series of prefabricated, over-rehearsed sentences. Full-blooded theatre does not come into it. What is to be avoided is that the train of the arguments should be swallowed up by flashy décor. What is to be created is not the apparition of past reality but the structure of a reality that has become recognisable in speech and which persists. Out with the theatricals, in with cool thinking!

This was Enzensberger's intention, that pure, evident, reproducable reality already is decked with too many *Tarnkappen*.

Enzensberger's text is not done justice by actors who are trained for quite different requirements. They have been taught that acting is the reproduction of a train of events, that they must modulate their voices according to the needs of the drama, and they are not suited for adjusting to the criteria of the insight which is to be given here.

The fact that the structure of the action becomes evident here through the simple reproduction of the action shows just how weak the action is.



A scene from Enzensberger's 'Verhör von Havana' (Photo: Daisy Steinbeck)

The real sensation of the performance came from something that was only intended to add a little spice to the dish. After each interrogation the moderator interviews a real life double. Following the interrogation of the labourer, a real life labourer is interviewed, after the priest is questioned, a real life priest is brought in, following the cross-examination of the sons of great estate holders actual sons of property owners are brought on and questioned.

The unprepared results of this back up Hans Magnus Enzensberger, even down to the construction of sentences. What Münchenhagen has achieved here, coolly, calmly and with involvement, will probably never be repeated. This was the real breakthrough to reality.

My invention, Enzensberger says in his introduction, "is to . . . offer the audience possibilities of identification from which I hope that the course of the interrogations will shatter them."

This first intention is fulfilled as the interviews prove. The second, as the interviews also prove, was not achieved in this production.

Enzensberger also says in his introduction that the reconstruction of the Havana interrogations, "would . . . be pointless if it were content to rest with reproducing a situation far removed in time and space."

The discussion after the presentation of Enzensberger's work busied itself with the question of: How it really was and is in Cuba.

Werner Dolph

(DIE ZEIT, 12 June 1970)

Renke Korn — an impressive newcomer at the Ruhr Drama Festival

Hopes that after the two disastrous home produced performances at the Recklinghausen Ruhr Drama Festival the initiative of the *Junges Forum* might give this event a little punch were fulfilled to a high degree with the première of Renke Korn's series of scenes entitled *Partner*.

Unfortunately there was only a sparse audience at the Recklinghausen *altes Saalbau* for this production. Quite apart from this fact this was a play that would have been welcome among the series of première plays of young authors at the *Diskussionstheater* . . . the stage of the Festspielhaus.

This was in fact the evidence of the emergence of a new young author of some significance and manifestly those responsible for organising the Recklinghausen Ruhr Drama Festival did not realise what a talent they had on their hands.

In this production Renke Korn's play consisted of five single, individual scenes (a sixth was omitted): *Picknick* (Picnic), *Sozialpartner* (Industrialists' and Employers' Representatives), *Weisser Kreis* (White Circle), *Gastarbeiter* (Migrant Workers) and *Weihnachten* (Yuletide).

These were meetings, conversations and heated discussions of differences of opinion from our everyday working life!

With an astonishing degree of instinct and awareness of the realities Korn builds up his scenic examples in a dialectically plausible manner, without resorting to cheap polemics and by using everyday clichés shrewdly as part of his ammunition.

In *Picknick* he shows the difficulty of communicating experienced by a white-collared worker's family and a working-class married couple.

In the worker's board meeting portrayed in *Sozialpartner* he shows the uneven, insecure position of the female workers' representative. In *Weisser Kreis* we see the helplessness of a pensioner who has been evicted.

Gastarbeiter shows how the fear of dismissal and the impotent rage of a working man, led by the example of his colleagues can disgorge itself paradoxically in aggression directed against the weaker man, in this case an Italian, who is beaten up.

The final scene *Weihnachten* brings to the stage the unsuccessful feast aimed at reconciliation in a good middle-class family with a conservative bent whose son has just come out of clink. He is an Apo (extra parliamentary opposition) student who, like a prodigal son, is regaled with a tempting, sweet-smelling "genuine" roast goose.

But he will not renounce his political convictions and Renke Korn's text is impressive as he shows the son and his family in argumentative dialogue.

This presentation, for which Werner Hutterli filled the stage with the modern Federal Republic status symbols, a car, motorbike and television and the like was one of the most impressive at this year's Recklinghausen Ruhr Drama Festival.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 June 1970)

A documentary view of women in society

Recklinghausen's Ruhr Drama Festival which has been staged for many years, is designed to bridge the gap between the miner in the pits and the theatre.

The Festival is nothing more than one of the many drama festivals of the German-speaking stage from Bad Hersfeld to Salzburg. The organisers have come to realise this themselves.

Nevertheless for ten years they have been giving themselves an alibi in the guise of the *Junges Forum*.

Whereas in the stiff and starchy atmosphere of the Festspielhalle even Bertolt Brecht and Peter Hacks are elevated to a position of aesthetic-pathetic "kunstgenuss" (artistic pleasure) in the *Junges Forum* authors are given free rein to rant and rave.

Political and social involvement, discussion and agitation are permitted and encouraged.

In this context came Gabriele Braun's dramatic documentation *Leibeigenschaft*, a production commissioned by the organisers with the prescribed theme: Article 3 Clause 2 of Basic Law, stating that men and women are equal before the law.

The discrepancy between this law and actual practice is acted out in a series of scenes.

The scene was set at an annual fair and as Heintje warbles on record pamphlets flutter around the audience in the auditorium. Diction was clear and precise. The discussion without which such a series of scenes would be senseless underlined how important it is even in such a context to tackle questions of this nature.

People were spurred to suggest that productions of this kind should take place on the factory floor, in the streets and at railway stations, so that solidarity could be built up behind women.

Gabriele Braun shows that there is no solidarity yet among women and that in their fight for progress the one counteracts the other. This was also confirmed in the discussions where no concrete ideas were forthcoming.

What could be done, what action could be taken by women in a world that is ruled by men? The authors advised women to form action groups. Women are an important part of our economic system and so strikes and other such action could be a powerful factor.

The play contains aspects of the theatre of agitation and it is possible that this would make a successful television play. The framework of the Ruhr Festival certainly limits its effectiveness.

Heiko R. Blum

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 June 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Long-term proposals by Adult Education Association at Mannheim

Adult education is in as urgent need of reform as the schools and universities. An experimental programme financed by the central government, Federal states and local councils should help to modernise adult education.

This requires a law to make further education a public service.

These were the demands heard at Mannheim during the annual general meeting of this country's Adult Education Association. They were put forward by the eighty delegates of the eleven regional associations with 1,200 evening schools and 6,000 branch institutions throughout the Federal Republic.

A proposal by the Association's educational bureau showed how a plan for adult education in the year 2000 could look.

It must first offer a "Teach yourself centre" where every citizen can use modern technical opportunities to acquire further education.

These centres will provide printed information, programmed teaching material, picture series, records, tapes, stored television programmes and language laboratories.

Students will be able to determine their own hours of study. Working material and advice will be made available to them.

The plan proposes a building-block system. Adults will be able to piece together various parts of their further education if they wish to make use of a certificate system that will be the same [illegible]

An efficient working method as soon as



possible will be achieved similar to changes in schools from classes containing children of the same age to courses where participation depends on performance.

Efforts should be made for the certificates to be recognised internationally. The Association has already reached agreement with Austria and Switzerland.

Talks with the Council of Europe aim at a general European certificate. Four large publishing concerns in this country have already begun to produce text books for people wishing to take one of these certificates.

Model courses should be set up for subjects like politics, art and philosophy which are not suited to an objective measurement of performance. This is also true for basic study programmes spread over several subjects to enable the pupil to gain a general education related to his profession.

Finally there should be courses to stimulate participants to creative activity. This will ensure that leisure time is spent profitably.

These ideals are already on the verge of being applied in practice. At a press conference Professor Hellmuth Becker of Berlin, the re-elected president of the Association and deputy chairman of this [illegible] are negotiating with a number of towns and districts which are being considered as locations for these plans with the support of the central government and the Federal states. In these talks we are forced to think in financial categories that we could hardly imagine before."

He said that about twenty million Marks would be needed for the adult education centre in Düsseldorf.

Delegates dealt in detail with the Education Council's structural plan for the education system and, for the most part, agreed with the aims of practical adult education work.

The Adult Education Act passed by the provincial assembly for the Federal state of Hesse, the forerunner to a general adult education law, was described as a model for other legislation. The new law obliges local councils to set up and maintain evening schools and at the same time gives them a legal claim to subsidies from the Federal state.

Delegates discussed the question whether adult education should be concentrated in centres or whether it should be taken to the door of people living outside the cities.

The title of this discussion was rather unfortunate – "Regional planning and adult education". Mannheim's Mayor Reschke objected that the concise term *adult education* should not be linked with the imprecise term region.

Theodor Dams of Freiburg gave the introductory lecture. He said that cooperation between the various places where there was adult education demanded a certain extent of planning from the top. But this had not happened in time. This planning, he added, would only have framework character.

Former Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers of West Berlin thought that action from the top could only be expected when it was borne or suggested from the base. He spoke of the function of the political parties in adult education and appealed for an informative link-up of all educational institutions.

Rudi Rohlmann of Frankfurt, a member of the provincial assembly and the moving force behind the Hesse Adult Education Law, moved away from theory. He stated that official direction, good accommodation and well-planned courses of study were decisive factors in making evening school attractive.

In Mannheim Manfred David spoke as an administrator: "If we had waited for something to happen from the top in the field of education, we would still be waiting today."

Professor Kurt Meissner from Hamburg said that the traditional boundaries of local districts would have to be ignored if adult education was to be spread evenly through the country and without leaving some areas without evening schools. He saw no advantages in cooperation between the various people and places responsible for adult education. He claimed that this would only lead to a loss of initiative.

A member of the audience said that the solution of the problem would be the improvement of local transport and roads and not in what he described as a provincialisation of education. He added that the slogan "We play in every village" must be consigned to history.

Association President Hellmuth Becker said in conclusion that there would have to be intensive discussion on all these problems within the sphere of adult education.

Günter Pflaum

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)

More money for education

A lot of money will have to be sp[ent] if this country is to keep up w[ith] international developments in educat[ion]. The government wants one in two sch[ool] children to take the *Abitur*, or sch[ool] leaving certificate, by 1980 and exp[ects] one in four to receive further educa[tion].

These points were made in a gov[ern]ment report on educational policy [which] Education and Science Minister [Hans] Leussink recently explained. This re[port] is to be brought before the Bundestag [on] 10 June.

Speaking of the costs involved Leus[sink] said that the educational expenditure of the central government, Federal st[ates] and local councils would have to be in[creased] by 1980 from the present figure of 25,000 million Marks a year to 90,0[00] to 100,000 millions. In comparison, t[he] total Federal budget at present amo[unts] to some 82,000 million Marks.

The government's most important [aims] are:

*An increase of kindergarten p[laces] from one to two million.

*School entry at five instead of six.

*A ten year school career for ev[ery]body, ending in the planned Abitur I.

*Matriculation or Abitur II after tw[elve] years at school to be taken by fifty [per] cent of a school year or 500,000 [boys] and girls annually.

*250,000 new students a year at u[ni]versity and the increase of the numbe[r of] students from the present figure [of] 330,000 to one million.

*The inclusion of all secondary sch[ools] into a simpler comprehensive s[chool] system.

To achieve these aims, the numbe[r of] teachers will have to be increased [by] some eighty per cent and the numbe[r of] university teachers will have to rise [from] 30,000 to approximately 100,000.

Leussink stated that thirty new uni[ver]sities would have to be built in the F[ed]eral Republic in the course of the [next] ten years.

A Five-Year Plan is seen as the first [step] towards these aims. This should br[ing] an end to restrictions of university en[try].

Even then every new student would [not] be able to begin his studies in any sub[ject] he chooses at any university he choo[ses]. But there will at least be a total nu[mber] of places corresponding to the number [of] students.

The proportion of public expenditu[re] on education and research would have [to] be increased from the present figure [of] 4.5 per cent to eight per cent in order [to] put these plans into operation. But [this] would mean that the Federal Repub[lic] was only keeping up with the situation [in] other industrialised countries.

Leussink stated that the aims contain[ed] in the report would be given more co[n]crete form in a commission to be set [up] at the end of June. This commission w[ill] consist of representatives of the Fede[ral] states and central government and [will] begin its work in July.

Leussink said that the central gover[n]ment would spend more than it had do[ne] previously on the building of new univer[sities] and the extension of older on[es] without changing the relevant article [of the] Basic Law.

It would also contribute more toward[s] research and relieve the Federal states [and] local councils of some of their load in the necessary reorganisation and expansion of the educational system.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 June 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Neurologists in Bavaria debate drug scene

NINETY PER CENT OF ADDICTS HAVE NO REGULAR JOB

Berlin's Karl Bonhoeffer Neurological Hospital admitted its first opium patient in the autumn of 1967. This year forty new admissions have already been recorded with previous contact with opium.

But their experiences with narcotics are not limited to one drug. Hashish is as *popular* as ever, followed by LSD.

On the other hand, opium addiction had decreased sharply in the past ten years, as R. Klaue, director of the hospital, was able to report to the annual assembly of Bavaria's neurologists in Munich.

It is assumed that those dependent on morphine have switched to drugs that are easier to get. Perhaps they are now on hashish, LSD and other drugs that have similar effects on the mind.

As morphine causes dependence while hashish and LSD are considered to be non-addictive, it was asked whether morphine dependents could be helped with a hashish cure.

Nobody at the Munich congress could supply an answer. There are more questions than answers concerning abuse of drugs and more doubts than scientifically established observations.

Statistics say little. It is shown that the hashish trade is experiencing a boom of unique proportions but the quantities that fall into the hands of the police are, Dr Kleiner of Berlin said, probably no more than a tenth of what comes on to the market.

And there is no reliable information on whether hashish causes dependence or whether it functions mainly as a forerunner to more powerful drugs which the hash-taker turns to when hashish no longer satisfies. There seem to be considerable regional differences in the use and misuse of these much discussed drugs.

The unprecendented spread in the fifteen to thirty-year-old age range observed by Dr Kleiner is probably true throughout the country. The younger generation is thus following the American, British and Swedish example with a little delay but with German thoroughness.

It is claimed that half this age range in Stockholm has had at least one experience with drugs. In the United States the number of registered drug addicts has increased by over 300 per cent within a few years. Half these patients live in New York and their preferred drug is heroin which plays no role at all in this country.

Second place in this country behind hashish is taken up by LSD, followed by opium and amphetamines. True dependence on hashish is hard to establish as drug-takers rarely limit themselves to one drug.

Even nutmeg can cause similar sensations to Hashish and LSD under certain circumstances. And LSD not only has wildly different effects on different people but it can also produce different effects on the same person from day to day.

"There has so far been no description of a genuine LSD or hashish addiction," Dr Klaue said. "But hashish-takers can be in danger if they receive hashish treated with opium."

There is certainly a high degree of risk involved in LSD offered on the black market in high doses and unrefined condition. The new world wanted by consumers of these drugs turns out to be a hell.

Dr Kleiner knows Berlin's drugtaking underground well from his researches in the city. From his experience so far he does not believe that hashish and LSD-takers are the prototypes of a new world that they believe themselves to be.

Ninety per cent of them have no regular job. A great many of them live in communes that have little in common with student communes. The members of these communes are apolitical. The only thing keeping them together is the wish to be "in".

Professor Heinz Dietrich, the Munich neurologist, introduced an important argument into the discussion: "We talk about hashish but we do not know it from our own experience. After passing 25 or thirty people no longer have any interest for this sort of thing. People experiment during their youth – even with hashish."

Professor Dietrich believes that most hashish-takers want to leave the drug when the hangover after consumption outweighs the positive effect of a previously unknown experience.

Ottmar Katz

(Münchner Merkur, 2 June 1970)

Health pass for all

Next year every inhabitant of the Federal state of Hesse will receive a health pass, Social Welfare Minister Horst Schmidt recently announced in Kassel

This will contain a record of all inoculations and give the holder's blood group.

One section planned will give information on serious illnesses that the person has recovered from.

Knowing a patient's medical history is often of the greatest importance to doctors after an accident.

The health pass also entitles the holder to free preventive examinations.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 June 1970)

Hospitalisation after heart attack

Anyone who has a heart attack should be taken to hospital immediately after appropriate preliminary treatment by the family doctor.

Contrary to earlier views, the risks involved in moving the patient are less than the dangers facing him at home.

Dr Ludwig Pippig of Würzburg Medical University Hospital put forward this view. He said that recent surveys show that most deaths from heart attacks occur during the first twelve hours after infarction symptoms first set in, sixty per cent alone within the first hour.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 May 1970)

Drugs dissolve kidney stones

About a third of all people suffering from kidney stones can now be helped without having to undergo an operation. After years of experiment a research group in Hamburg has found a drug to dissolve large, infected kidney stones.

It was announced in Hamburg that Doctors Albert Timmermann, Georg Kallistratos and Otto Fenner had achieved a breakthrough during experiments at the research department for urology at the city's Max Planck Institute.

Uric acid stones can already be dissolved by drugs. Though there are regional variations in the figure, some eight to ten per cent of people with stones suffer from this type.

Dr Timmermann said that he hoped that all types of kidney stones could be cured with drugs in the course of time.

Treatment is based on the prevention of the tendency to crystallise by improving solubility in the urinary system. "Changing the acidic proportions, inhibiting over-production of uric acid and the elimination or reduction of the calcium content all prevent the formation of stones and decompose stones that have already been formed."

Kidney infection must be specially treated, if necessary by using antibiotics.

The report states that X-ray photographs have for the first time shown that drugs had completely dissolved stones that had filled the kidney cavities. Patients with only one kidney had been saved, even though they had already undergone several operations which had proved unsuccessful. There would have been no other cure for these people.

Kidney stone complaints are common in the Federal Republic. The only treatment previously available was, apart from operation, the process of rinsing the kidneys with double-channelled probes.

A medical treatment not involving surgery was always thought desirable.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 June 1970)

Hormone treatment to combat sex crimes

Progress made in rendering sexual criminals impotent will be used with government approval to combat sex crimes.

Replying to a member's query during question time in the Bundestag, Alfons Bayerl, State Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, said that the government would see to it that the still existing legal doubts about castration by drugs or hormones would be cleared up.

He added that the government was closely watching scientific investigations in this field.

(Hannoversche Presse, 5 June 1970)

Uses of hypnosis discussed at Mainz

Easing birth pains and providing effective anaesthesia during operations are only two of the many opportunities offered by hypnosis.

These and other uses of hypnosis were discussed at the Fifth International Congress for Hypnosis and Psychosomatic Medicine held from 20 to 22 May at Mainz University.

The congress was attended by over 200 researchers from 22 countries who wanted to discuss the latest findings in a method of treatment that had long been looked upon with great suspicion.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century Friedrich Anton Mesmer (1734-1815) caused a stir in medical circles throughout Europe with his "magnetic cures".

Scientists of a Paris commission rejected his doctrine in 1784 and brought the art of healing the sick by suggestion and trance into grave disrepute.

James Braid then founded the science of hypnosis in England together with Bernheim and Libeault in France. But little work was carried out until the first hesitating steps towards experimental research were taken this country.

Today hypnosis is used in a variety of cases. Its application with other processes such as behavioural treatment and psychoanalysis is becoming increasingly common.

Speaking of the efficiency of hypnosis, the congress chairman, Professor Dietrich Langen of the Mainz Psychotherapy Clinic, said that it was essentially an additional treatment based on the symptoms of the case.

That means that hypnosis is used to ease specific complaints such as insomnia, psychoses, stage fright and post-operative pains where other treatments like psychotherapy or drugs are of little or no use.

Dr Reinhold Lohmann of Cologne gave what was perhaps one of the most impressive examples of its application. He had observed that kidney patients who had to undergo dialysis were often mentally affected by this.

Dr Lohmann said that no patient was strong enough to go through dialysis alone. He showed drawings by kidney patients which revealed that they felt threatened by their artificial kidneys and blood transfusions.

But hypnosis gave them a feeling of security that calmed inner upheavals caused by fear.

Read's method for painless births has been known for years as has the use of hypnosis to relieve labour pains.

A colour film from Italy was shown at the congress to demonstrate these possibilities. It was so convincing that delegates were left wondering why this type of method had not become a matter of routine a long time ago.

The mother in the film was put into deep trance as soon as the first labour pains were felt. Her face relaxed completely and so did her body. This meant that labour could proceed efficiently and without pain. Organ music played at the same time gave the mother, as she reported afterwards, pleasant dreams.

Reports by two Indian scientists met with unbelieving astonishment. Dr Hrishikesh Jana, a physiologist at present at the Mainz Psychotherapy Clinic, had three times carried out hypnotic experiments on patients in India who then recalled memories that he interpreted as indications of reincarnation.

He had taken these guinea pigs back to their years of infancy and then probed them to find out what had happened before birth. Investigations in this field are said to have resulted in a certain "confirmation" of the fact that these are cases of reincarnation.

Professor Hemendra Banerjee, head of Jaipur University's department of parapsychology, spoke of as many as a thousand cases that he had investigated throughout the world.

He compared his research into what he cautiously termed extra-cerebral memory with investigations into hypnosis, dreams and creativity which are equally difficult to observe and scarcely tangible experimentally.

When asked why parapsychological phenomena were so common in India and so rare here, his only answer was: "When doctors want to study yellow fever, they have to go to Africa as it rarely occurs in Europe. Similarly, reincarnation, telepathy and clairvoyance must be studied in India where they often occur."

Jürgen von Scheidt

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 June 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Klasen defies government and speaks his mind

Something unusual has happened. The president of the Bundesbank, and what is more the man named by the Brandt government to succeed Karl Blessing, Karl Klasen, has openly and with great show criticised Chancellor Brandt's full employment guarantees.

Politicians who like to dodge measures to quieten down the economy since they consider them unpopular introduce the topic of unemployment at every opportunity as a bogeyman in order to justify themselves.

In the interview where he made these statements Klasen went yet one step further. He said that either the unions would have to check further demands of their own accord after the phenomenal 15 per cent wage increases in the past twelve months or steps would have to be taken to reduce the strain on the labour market so that "the bargaining position of employees would not be so favourable as at present with eight situations vacant for every unemployed worker.

Fortunately for this country the top-ranking men in the Bundesbank have always had the courage to say forthrightly what opinions they hold on the economic situation of the country at any given moment.

This is a factor that has always kept governments on their toes in the past and its effect has always been beneficial. Karl Klasen would certainly not have spoken in such drastic terms if the Bundesbank were not plagued with agonising fears.

The further train of the interview showed that the Bundesbank foresees a continuing upward trend in wages and salaries followed by a second wave of price increases which must hit this country by spring 1971 at the latest.

This is borne out by the opinions expressed by a number of industrialists who, plagued by wage bills which are at least 15 per cent up, are searching hither and thither for opportunities of palming off their extra costs.

With regard to prices, rumours are circulating in the fuel and power supply sectors of the economy, in transport and in several of the service industries.

In September we can expect a new move on real wages when agreements in the metal industry are negotiated and we can expect this to have far-reaching consequences.

Specifically what the Bundesbank fears is this: It could be a portentous miscalculation that a majority of the Cabinet was of the opinion this spring that nothing more could be done about the 3.8 per cent rise in the cost of living within the space of one year.

And hence we must live with this heritage of earlier shortcomings and for the moment all we can do is wait with patience for times when conditions will be more favourable for price stability.

On the contrary the fruits of such wild hopes could be a renewed wave of wage and price increases which, Klasen fears, might coincide with a period of economic stagnation.

America has already experienced such an unhealthy economic state. Inflation coupled with stagnation and increasing unemployment is a particularly foul combination.

When giving these warnings Klasen has simply been expressing what his bosom friend Karl Schiller thinks but cannot at present state publicly.

On account of the diverse political go-it-alone policies he has pursued in the past, thus heaping criticism upon himself, Economic Affairs Minister Schiller is now taking the line of least resistance, exercising extreme caution and strict loyalty to Chancellor Willy Brandt.

It is only a series of slight hints dropped unintentionally that betray what is really going on in the Economic Affairs Minister's mind. For instance in a recent television discussion programme he said that in the Cabinet certain educational processes had been inaugurated.

What he meant was the lecture that had been given in the Cabinet room about the advisability of following the programme of measures for quietening down the economy which Schiller expounded in the spring rather than staring as if transfixed at the forthcoming local elections (which took place on 14 June) and claiming that all such measures would be politically imposible.

Nobody in that esteemed circle had reckoned with criticism from economics authorities, including most recently the Bundesbank, and the consequent boost that would be given to the Opposition parties.

Today we are wiser men. But in the short term there can be no going back without somebody losing face.

The longer economic leaders wait, the more problematical their efforts become. On top of this the Chancellor, realising that price stability cannot be achieved, has set his sights on fulfilling the other goal of economic policy, that is to say a high level of employment. His guarantees of full employment have only made efforts to cool off the heated demands for labour even more difficult.

Diverse methods are being used in the Economic Affairs Ministry to make the concept of full employment acceptable. But the room for manoeuvre is severely limited.

The expert committee's statement that in order to quieten down the economy we must take into account the risk of a temporary but substantial drop in the level of employment has been disregarded by Brandt's Cabinet.

Klasen has called in other terms for a controlled relaxation of the overburdened labour market.

It is likely that as a result of such free-thinking the committee of experts will be regarded with suspicion. Unions and industrialists have certainly come to conclusions based on this which will be expensive for all of us. It must be made clear that the risk is small.

It is obvious today that this bill is not increasing. The question is how high it will be and who will pay it in the end. Will it be just the consumer or will it be employees as well? Who will bear the brunt when the vicious circle of inflation and stagnation gets under way?

Fritz Ullrich Fack

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 June 1970)

Farmer's Association President points way ahead

Before the end of this year at the latest the Federal Republic Farmers' Association plans to set up a scientific advisory board with a view to working out a new agricultural programme.

The Farmer's Association, which in the past "threw the scientists out of the temple" has put an end to policy-making-over-a-glass-of-beer-at-lunchtime, according to a statement made by its President, Baron Constantin Heeremann, to representatives of the Chamber of Trade and Commerce in Cologne.

Heeremann emphatically rejected resolutions that cover only one set of circumstances obtaining at one particular time. He claimed that what was needed was a far-reaching, long-term policy.

He added that it was no longer true to say that every farmer who wanted to remain on the land could do so; some would have to give up their holdings.

According to Heeremann the agriculture problem in this country was not concerned with questions of productivity, but involved the lack of equilibrium on the market and the lack of possible alternatives.

Heeremann based his theories on the assumption that talks on agriculture matters would needs drag on for at least eight or even twelve years. The essential aim should be to make agricultural production capacity compatible with the state of the market.

Freeing farm produce prices would not, he said, be a move designed to benefit agriculture policies in the future. It would not lead to a diminution of agricultural production.

He laid great stress on the need for agriculturalists to work hand-in-glove with marketing organisations.

According to Baron Constantin Heeremann higher prices for agricultural produce could only be achieved in connection with more efficient sales organisation and a level of supply aimed to match the degree of demand. (DIE WELT, 8 June 1970)

Consumers to suffer for maintained farm prices

Josef Ertl heaved a sigh of relief. And his colleagues from other European Economic Community countries, responsible for agriculture in their own nations, obviously felt happier after a recent meeting in Luxemburg at which the decision was taken to keep agriculture prices at the same level for another economic year.

The Ministers at this conference were somewhat pressed for time since their decision one way or the other had to be taken before 1 July (the commencement of the financial year for the sugar industry) and before 1 August (when the grain industry commences its financial year.)

Obvious everyone present was agreed that lowering agricultural prices would not solve the dilemma in the farming world. Anyway experience has shown that it would be almost impossible to push through such a measure.

In addition to this it was argued that depreciation of money coupled with unchanged farm produce prices would mean an actual drop in income for farmers and thus boost the process of migration from the land to other professions.

There is a difference of opinion at present on how serious the farm produce surpluses are between the European Commission and member countries of the European Economic Community.

The Ministers' relief will only stetch to the consumer if the European Economic Community countries, the Six, pursue their intention to begin a general attack on the agriculture problem this autumn. this autumn.

For the time being the man-in-the-street is going to have to continue paying high prices which will mean that production will still exceed demand.

The European Commission in Brussels has stated how many millions in excess expenditure maintaining the status quo will cost this year. All in all the tax payer will not be viewing the decisions taken in Luxemburg with relief.

(DIE WELT, 10 June 1970)

Problems of European integration

Fritz Dietz, chairman of this cou[ntry's] wholesale and foreign trade as[sociation], recently gave a reminder of [how] long and how strewn with obstacl[es the] path to Europe is.

We can only hope that before 1[980] genuine economic and currency [union] will have been achieved.

The recent talks by European Eco[nomic] Community member countries in [Venice] underlined clearly that the econom[ic and] currency policies of the European E[cono]mic Community are unsatisfactory [and] that the opportunities offered b[y the] Treaty of Rome have not been uti[lised to] the full.

Hence it would be worthwhile if [the] statesmen responsible for European [inte]gration bore in mind the actual g[uide]lines.

They must consider that economic [and] currency policies will have to be [co]ordinated and harmonised before [they] can be integrated.

Expansion programmes, balance[-of-pay]ments problems and employment [in] individual countries need not nece[ssarily] be identical, but in matters of bu[dgets] raising taxes and credit must be [coor]dinated with these factors before [we] start thinking of a common Euro[pean] currency.

In addition to this a minimum [...] must be drawn up in the sphere of [...]ship policy, structural policies a[nd ex]ploitation of the capital market.

The discussions in Venice showed [that] there is agreement on the fact th[at in] general a federated autonomous [...] should be set up as a central authorit[y for] communal monetary policies.

In the individual European Eco[nomic] Community countries allowances [...] be made in economic policies a[nd] practice at present in the Federal[...] comprising the Federal Republic.

It would be a good thing at any [...] the various finance ministers conc[erned] put their heads together and confer [...] increases in their budgeting, setti[ng de]finite margins above or below which [they] could aim. Agreement should al[so be] reached about whether these b[...] would be by way of investments [or ex]penditure.

In discussions of this kind the r[e]sponsible should not forget the [...] in each individual European count[ry the] position and status of the Bank of [...] quite different.

In this respect, too, a speedy deci[sion] must be reached on how a central b[ank] with a Federal structure can be set [up to] cover varying decisions of a financial [...]ture.

Developments in the European Eco[no]mic Community in the past have sho[wn] how much time elapses from the mom[ent] a decision is taken to the time when [it is] realised.

We can only hope that the first sta[ge of] coordination of economic policies will [be] reached sometime in the next three yea[rs].

It will be a good thing if medium-te[rm] aims for a five-year-plan were drawn [up] and the European Economic Communi[ty] after having coordinated its economic [po]licies regarded itself as a currency uni[on].

Experience has shown that recomm[en]dations alone are not sufficient. In [the] European Economic Community [re]commendations have to be push[ed] through.

It is to be hoped that at the ne[xt] meeting of the Council of Ministers [the] impetus given by the Treaty of Rome [to] the Six to set out on the road to integ[ra]tion and expansion will be heeded.

Discussions about changes to th[e] bounds limiting exchange rates are n[ot] called for at the moment since the Euro[pean] pean Economic Community is scarcely [in] a position to tolerate revaluations and devaluations. (Handelsblatt, 4 June 19[70])

BUSINESS

Advertisers discover that underneath clothing men are flesh and blood

Advertisers have made the interesting discovery that men are made of flesh and blood as well! After stripping the *female* body bare and using it for commercial purposes advertisers have now given men their turn.

This is just a further step in the fight for equality of the sexes. Women were always way ahead of their male counter*parts* in the body-beautiful department, *but* now scantily clad men are fighting for their rights.

Illustrated magazines have recently been carrying advertisements showing men clad only in vests and briefs and on occasions complying with the laws of decency only by virtue of a strategically placed shadow.

Men wearing nothing but a parting and a smile have been used in recent times to *advertise* toiletry, underclothes and tobacco.

The public still puts limits on the amount of the male body that may be shown in public, but now that advertisers are no longer flinching about showing close-ups of male genitals inside pairs of pants it seems only a matter of time before the pants are thrown, along with caution, to the wind.

This trend is all part of the permissive society and modern broad-minded attitudes to the public display of sex, and by virtue of this the modern Adam has become an important figure in the advertising industry.

Perhaps the trend is to be welcomed when one considers that in the past men used in advertisements have looked like little more than clothes stands with a head sticking out. It was possible to tell that the creature thus portrayed was a man since it always wore a tie!

Naive women might well have begun to believe that when a man was born he came ready clad in a Trevira suit, evening-dress or stiffly starched shirt, all of which were as much a part of his body as the shell is part of a tortoise.

It was no wonder that when Adam began to strip off the fig leaves one by one the immediate reaction was a soupçon of shock and a great deal of giggling. Long winter combinations were considered the height of comedy from their very being.

Below the belt was a forbidden area as far as men were concerned. Even in the sixties when an advert for brassieres ceased to be a source of titillation because it became so common, men were always portrayed in advertising with the cliché sex symbols of an attractive man — a whisky, a vodka, a cigar, a pipe, a savings account or a car, but never a body!

Granddad's long woolly combinations are dead and buried — Adam is reborn!

The modern advertising male model is young and dynamic. Advertising is setting new yardsticks for manliness. The man of the seventies has a body of which he is far from ashamed. He is often to be seen walking around outside his suit. On a warm day he sits around casually wearing only his newfound self-confidence.

One vital factor in this new trend is that precisely the men who drank the sexy whisky and vodka, smoked the sexy cigars and pipes, owned the sexy fat bank accounts and carried around with them unnoticed the unsexy roll of prosperity fat are now ostracised by the advertisers. Their secret is uncovered.

It is on the cards that these men will lose their leading position in public life. At any rate they will have difficulty maintaining it.

It seems likely that in future in the advertising industry a prospective model will have to do what prospective film-stars have been doing for years — divesting their clothes and showing their figures for approval or otherwise.

We are destined to become much more figure conscious. Company directors will be pensioned off not when they reach the age limit, but when the weight limit creeps up on them. Clerks who ask for a rise are likely to be greeted with criticisms not of their work but of their weight prior to the stern refusal, which is inevitableanyway.

The rebirth of Adam is in fact not the work of the advertising manager. The man in the shirt is a child of our times. We are living, as any good orator will tell you, in a time of change.

Opinions and trousers, morals and hairstyles change from year to year or even more frequently.

It is quite a new thing for men to be caught up in the trend in this way and male models exemplifying this trend still seems a little awkward and out of place.

Man has suddenly become part of the great sex business and he is not yet sure of his role.

The people who run this business need men for it just as much as they require women, for their work is never done and they must never allow themselves to run out of ideas.

Having exploited the one sex to the limits of their capabilities and women's capabilities they are now turning to the male sections of the community for their new ideas.

Man, man unadorned, is becoming a business proposition. He has his fixed price and comes without wrapping. In future we shall have to reckon with men in this guise — or lack of guise!

Dieter Vogt

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 30 May 1970)

Foreign workers' view of life in this country

At the beginning of this year the Federal government's press and information office carried out a representative survey to find out how foreign workers see the home population.

Results now available from the survey covering 1,573 workers from Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece and Spain are more favourable than unfavourable.

According to the Federal Press Office, seventy per cent of those interviewed described their own situation as "good", less than one per cent as "bad".

Twenty per cent of the foreign workers already own a car.

While the majority is satisfied with the local population four per cent of those interviewed said that they were anti-German.

Foreign workers particularly admired social institutions and the free press and information media.

When asked what foreigners could learn most of all from this country, the majority spoke of social welfare, job security, cleanliness, education, vocational training and the medical services.

46 per cent found that punctuality was a good characteristic of the local population and 44 per cent believed that people here had an exemplary attitude to law and order.

But the foreign workers believe that people in the Federal Republic can learn a lot from foreigners. This includes, the survey says, friendliness, modesty, a better cuisine, tolerance and thrift. Eighteen per cent of foreign workers even believe that the local population is not diligent and hard-working enough.

The news media most frequently used by foreign workers are newspapers from their homeland and the radio. Both media are regularly used by fifty per cent of those interviewed.

Forty per cent regularly follow this country's television broadcasts and 22 per cent often read the popular press of Ferderal Republic

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 June 1970)

Unemployment figures drop to a new low

The call for extra hands to fill the number of vacant jobs in the Federal Republic is leading to keener and keener competition, according to the chairman of the Federal Labour Office, Josef Stingl.

Speaking at a press conference in Nuremberg he said that labour reserves in many sections of industry were exhausted, and pointed out that further migrant workers must be drafted in.

Since the beginning of this year a total of 126,400 foreigners have been given jobs in this country, but nevertheless at the end of May there were still 100,200 vancancies that could be filled by *Gastarbeiter.*

The number of overall vacancies went up by 13,200 to 859,700, which is 52,500 up on the figure one year ago.

Unemployment figures which have been dropping steadily since February declined even further by 17,100 to 103,400. The percentage of unemployed dropped correspondingly.

The building trade is back to full employment again with a rush to meet deadlines after the overlong winter lay-off. Very few building projects are being seriously hampered by rising costs and the state of the capital market. Contracts in hand assure full employment for some time to come. (DIE WELT, 6 June 1970)

One in five metalworkers is a woman

Fifty-five representatives of the metal-working industry from 16 different countries took part in the third Conference of the International Metalworkers' Federation in Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Delegates tackled the question of the growing significance of women workers in the metal industry, and the influence of technical developments on women's work.

The most recently published figures showed that in the Federal Republic 21.9 per cent of employees in the metal industry were women! This compares with 21.7 per cent in Austria, 12.5 per cent in Belgium, 20.7 per cent in the United States of America and 24.7 per cent in Japan.

For a decade the percentage of women workers in the overall working population in most western countries remained constant. The exceptions were Canada, the United States and Sweden where this percentage rose. (DIE WELT, 9 June 1970)

Fashion is for everybody

Two dozen rather plump mannequins, none of whom strictly speaking qualified for the description 'teenager' any longer, demonstrated three years ago on the Kurfürstendamm in Berlin, carrying banners proclaiming: *Mode ist für alle da* (Fashion is for everybody).

They were taking a stand for that section of the female population of the Federal Republic which, according to statistics forms a major part of this country's womanhood. They were fighting for the not-so-young, who are neglected by fashion designers to a disgraceful extent.

In recent years it has been a matter of course for people to consider 'fashionable' and 'young' well-nigh synonyms. Fashion has been aimed at youth. The younger generation determined the ins and outs of fashion, and for an older person to be "in" was almost unheard of.

This has meant that older women have been shoved aside and given an inferior position which they neither want nor deserve, and which they do not intend to tolerate.

Little heed is paid to the fact that of the roughly sixty million people in this country 21.5 per cent are over forty-five and 11.1 per cent are above sixty.

And in this age group there are more women than men. In 1970 there were 4.3 million Federal Republic women aged 65 and over. That is 14.6 per cent of the female population of this country.

It is estimated that in future the proportion of women in the older generation will increase. By 1980 it will reach a new high of 17.1 per cent. In 1985 the proportion of elderly women in the overall female population will be around 15.1 per cent.

These figures alone show what a vital factor on any market elderly women are. Their share of the market is almost as great as that of children aged fifteen and under.

The purchasing potential of this section of the population is derived mainly from pensions. In 1965 these represented around 46,500 million Marks and since then they have continued to increase steadily.

Statisticians reckon that within ten years pensions will account for 60,000 million Marks. This will make the purchasing potential of the pensioned sections of the community twice as great as that of the fourteen to 24 year-olds.

In spite of this, expenditure on clothing declines with increasing age. The sixty to seventy year-old women have in recent years been spending 34 per cent less on outer garments than the Federal Republic average.

A survey of the overall expenditure of the older age groups shows that clothing is the second most important item in the shopping basket after food.

But it is becoming clearer that elderly women are keen to spend their money on fashionable clothes. The idea of the little old grey-haired grandmother in her rocking-chair, dreaming of the past and wearing dingy greys and blacks is dead.

Fashion is today — or at least should be — independent of age. Old people no longer wish to look their age. So it would be wrong to try to offer the older generation "special clothing" of any kind.

[A] survey has shown that many older women [are] well informed what is in fashion and believe that their age group could wear fashionable clothes. This is not to say that they want to walk around in pop-art dresses or bother about mini and maxi trivialities, but they would like to be able to dress smartly and elegantly.

The same applies to colours. Garish hues are not the thing for elderly women, but neither are dingy drabs. Most elderly women name blue as their favourite fashion colour. Bottom of the list comes *black*. (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 June 1970)

SCIENCE

What to do when thunder claps and lightning flashes

As a rule thunder and lightning represent little danger to motorists – apart, that is, from wet roads, poor visibility caused by rainstorms and the conditions prevailing during cloudbursts and stormy weather. A number of precautions should nonetheless be taken.

Car bodies function as a Faraday cage. Sir Michael Faraday, the British physicist and chemist, proved that an electrical field – lightning, for exemple – cannot penetrate a closed cage of closely-meshed netting or sheet metal.

As car bodies function in this way drivers and passengers are generally as safe as houses in thunder and lightning, as has recently been borne out by systematic experiments carried out by a major car manufacturer in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In a gigantic workshop artificial lightning with a tension of two million volts

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

was generated above a test vehicle. It hit the car roof with a roar of thunder but apart from the shock neither the car nor its inmates sustained damage or injury.

In practice – on the road, that is – passengers are even safer, since the electricity passes from the skin of the car body to the ground via wet tyres that function as a conductor.

If the tyres are still dry there is one danger, though the occasion seldom arises. Current can jump from the chassis to the ground, liberating a considerable amount of energy in the tyres that may ignite inflammable material (traces of petrol or oil) in their immediate vicinity.

Cases of this occurring have been reported but they are extremely uncommon and driver and passengers are almost certain to be more frightened than hurt. The car is certain not to go up in smoke before they have time to get out.

Car radio aerials do, however, represent a serious danger, as Professor Mühleisen of Tübingen has pointed out. They can prove to be a negative lightning conductor in that the lightning is conducted to the car radio and the interior of the car and may bridge the gap between it and people sitting nearby.

The driver and co-pilot are, of course, the most likely victims, which is all the more reason for the old warning not to allow children, particularly babies, to sit in front.

A difficult situation arises when the motorist is caught unawares by a storm and has his radio aerial fully extended. Getting in or out of a car during a thunderstorm is an extremely risky business.

If the hapless driver or passenger happens to be touching the car body at a moment when lightning strikes nearby fatal tension between the car and the ground may arise, particularly on wide, treeless roads in open country – autobahns, for instance.

The risk is far less on tree-lined roads so anyone who is caught unawares with his car radio aerial fully extended when a storm breaks while he is driving along the autobahn would be well-advised to face the lesser risk of lightning striking the aerial rather than to risk getting out and retracting the aerial.

Surprises of this kind do not usually occur. Storms break quickly but seldom without prior warning. Ominous clouds make their appearance in the sky, the first thunderclaps peal and, earlier still, radio interference increases – a sure sign of atmospheric interference in a turbulent atmosphere.

At this stage a safety-conscious driver will stop, get out and retract the aerial, preferring to forgo light entertainment until the storm is over.

What is true of saloons with all-steel bodies is, to paint the whole picture, equally true of cars with sliding steel roofs, which are in any case shut in rainy weather. Roofs of fabric or synthetic material also have enough metal parts in the framework.

By and large the danger is greater the more surface is not metal-covered. To this extent the danger of a cabriolet being struck by lightning is greater but it too has a sufficient number of struts and supports to conduct the current and earth it via the underbody.

And what is to be done when the car is not to hand? If you should be unable to reach safety in time you might note the following. When lightning hits the ground it spreads in all directions like a hemispherical flowerpot, forming a circle at ground level.

Because the lightning is several thousand amperes and soil is fairly resistant tension varies considerably in the immediate vicinity of the spot where it strikes. Between two feet a step apart there may be several thousand volts difference in tension, a fatal difference.

In Württemberg last year seven cows standing under a tree for protection were killed by a single lightning flash for this very reason. People caught unawares by a thunderstorm are best advised to crouch with feet close together.

They must neither sit down, lie down nor hold on to fences or the like, in short avoid anything that might increas[e] drop in tension between two parts [of the] body in contact with the ground.

In other instances lightning ha[s been] observed not to distribute itself [...] but to concentrate on the course [of a] stream or a metal conductor, the p[ath] of the lightning then resembling a r[abbit] warren.

In one case a boy sleeping in a te[nt on] the ground was killed instantaneou[sly by] a tracer of lightning while his [...] asleep on a camp bed by his side, su[ffer]ed no injury whatsoever.

Incidentally, the building in Stu[ttgart] that houses an official body respon[sible] for issuing hints of this kind was d[amag]ed by lightning shortly afterwards.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, [...])

Computerised accident research in Flensburg

In America, the land of unlimited opportunities, the motor industry sucessfully opposed accident research for years. At long last it is now to be intensified in this country too.

Over recent years the number of road deaths and maimed has assumed increasingly alarming proportions.

After lengthy preparations the Federal [illegible] burg has published detailed proposals for effective research into the causes and consequences of road deaths.

Three main factors, Man, the vehicle and the road, are involved. A tour round the office, which is housed in a skyscraper in the Flensburg suburb of Mürwik and employs a staff of 900, makes it clear that important information is already available. lable.

Recorded on countless spools of magnetic tape, the records of the roughly 16.5 million motor vehicles registered in this country contain not only elementary details but also details of equipment and technical data.

At the same time the 3.2 million or so entries in the Flensburg records of traffic offenders provide information about the sources of error and inadequacy pertaining to the man or woman at the wheel.

Really comprehensive analysis of accidents calls for electronic data banks, though. Two million Marks have been invested in the rental of a data bank to do the job. It will, for instance, store the results of two-year roadworthiness tests conducted on vehicles all over the country.

The first dress rehearsal in Flensburg consisted of a package of 100,000 two-year test reports from the north, North Rhine-Westphalia and Bavaria.

Arranged according to defects, vehicle types and years of manufacture the details could provide invaluable assistance in suggesting improvements to individual makes of motor vehicle.

The same is true of the traffic offenders who have notched up enough prosecutions to warrant registration in Flensburg. Conclusions can be drawn from their mistakes as to human failings in certain traffic situations.

Flensburg has for years had the benefit of collected police and court records on the subject. It is hoped that the conclusions reached will be followed by the drawing of practical improvements.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 9 June 1970)

'Stint' designed to travel across seabed

Hannoversche Presse

In the near future this country [will be] making a contribution to intern[ational] deep-sea research that could set ne[w stan]dards. The *Stint*, a deep-sea craft de[sign]ed some time ago by Professor Walte[r, the] grand old man of U-boat design, a[nd his] staff, is to be built.

The Japanese, the Italians and [the] Americans have called on Professor [Wal]ter in Kiel of late and the Minis[try of] Scientific Research has also re[cently] shown interest in his invention.

Stint will be the first deep-sea craft able to travel any distance across [the] seabed – fifteen times longer than all [previous] designs. In a press interview Prof[essor] Walter noted that, "this performa[nce is] made possible by our new prop[ulsion] system, developed over the past few [years] and now to be built."

Deep-sea craft so far built are to [a large] extent limited to their original [...] location. Their range is negligible be[cause] they lack the power to stalk the se[abed].

Chief engineer Kruska, a close asso[ciate] of the Professor's, comments that deep-sea craft so far have run on batt[eries] and so been low-powered. We have [...] company entirely with this means of [pro]pulsion and developed another."

The source of energy is indeed [...]. The craft is powered by normal [...] and a liquid carrier of oxygen, in t[his case] hydrogen peroxide.

(Hannoversche Presse, 23 Ma[y 1970])

Windscreen wiper automation method discovered by chance

Motorists will be delighted to hear [illegible] on and off in changeable weather is no longer a tiresome necessity. Electronics specialists in Hoopte, a small village near Hamburg, have developed a wiper system that thinks for itself.

It switches itself on the moment the windscreen gets wet and switches itself off the moment it is dry again. All the motorists need to do is have the device installed.

"We had nothing of the kind in mind," the managing director of this small, specialist firm recollects. It suddenly materialised in the middle of laboratory tests – entirely by chance.

During the Hanover Fair various electronic components were being subjected to experiments when it was suddenly discovered that car windscreen wipers could be automated.

At a moment's notice a derelict car was collected from a scrapyard and a wiper [illegible] fashioned into an exhibit. The innovation came too late for most visitors to the Fair but representatives of car manufacturers and electronics firms were suddenly to be seen in large numbers at the firm's stand.

The miniature electronic miracle is straightforward enough. The core of the mechanism is an electronic feeler little larger than a couple of postage stamps and a millimetre and a half thick.

The plate is affixed to the surface of the windscreen from the inside and linked by wires to an integrated circuit amplifier the size of a couple of matchboxes. The amplifier operates the wiper motor.

In terms of electricity the electronic feeler is merely an extended condenser making dielectric use of air. As soon as the screen becomes wet the capacity of the plate changes. A signal is relayed to the amplifier and operates the motor.

Once the glass is dry the conde[nser] regains its original capacity and the w[iper] is switched off.

According to the Hoopte technician[s the] BME element, as the feeler is called, [is] ultra-sensitive and for all practical p[ur]poses free from wear and tear. The [de]monstration proved that one only n[eeds] to breathe on the windscreen to tu[rn] off the mechanism.

If the experiment is repeated on th[e] inside of the windscreen the feeler do[es] not respond. The sensitivity of the e[le]ment can be regulated by means of [a] resistance.

Regulating windscreen wipers is o[nly] one of the uses to which this electr[onic] discovery can be put. Rear window h[eat]ing, for instance, can also be automa[ted]. What is more, initial costing has reve[aled] that the device need hardly cost [the] consumer more than fifty Marks.

The firm is being inundated with [re]quests for information. "They are com[ing] to Hoopte from all over the place," th[e] managing director comments. One c[ar] manufacturer, it is claimed, has alre[ady] shown interest in incorporating automa[tic] windscreen wipers in two of its models [as] a standard fitting.

Continued on page 13

TECHNOLOGY

Engineer taps Greek seabed for fresh water

Not far from the spot where Agamemnon set sail for Troy his ancestors, the Mycenaeans, drowned horses as a ritual sacrifice to Poseidon, the god of the sea, in order that the god might bring to land the fresh water springs on the seabed. Poseidon did *not*; 3,500 years later a German engineer by the name of Ständer did.

Wolfgang Ständer, PhD and university lecturer in engineering, takes a dim view of German efficiency in solving tricky technological problems. He does not feel that industry is likely to plan progress suitably either. It is, he maintains, too intent on making a living, shuns risks and often does not have the right staff at its disposal.

This was the situation as Ständer saw it when he set up his unique private institute for applied research in Karlsruhe. Scientists of various disciplines work together and alongside each other on the solution of complex problems.

They began by solving industrial problems, the first high-speed indicator of leaks in oil pipelines, for instance. In the meantime the institute has reached the point where it sets its own problems and then goes on to solve them in theory and practice.

All this calls for a sober assessment of what is necessary and possible. This quality alone would not, however, have been sufficient to make possible what is the most spectacular confirmation so far of the success of Wolfgang Ständer's approach.

The successful conclusion of the fresh water from the seabed project called for the embittered and almost missionary ardour of a Frisian.

Ständer first visited Argolis, a fertile plain in the north-east corner of the Peloponessus, in 1962. It was once the home of the Mycenaeans, who made every effort, as scientists have ever since, to stop the countryside from turning into a desert for lack of water.

Since 1950 local farmers have grown increasing amounts of citrus fruits in keeping with market requirements. The result was that more water was needed and winter stocks were no longer sufficient.

Soon the water table sank below sea level and sea water has since been on the advance, already having moved four miles inland. On the coast, land can only be irrigated by means of expensive fresh water shipped from inland.

In order to restore the hydrological balance Ständer tried something new. He did not even attempt to find new springs where there obviously were none. He was interested in the seabed springs that were known to exist as long ago as the Myceanaean period and brought to his attention by fishermen.

These underwater springs are fed by rainwater from the karst, the mountainous country inland. At the point he selected they flow at a rate of between ten and thirteen cubic yards a second, as powerful as the most plentiful of springs in this country.

The problem was not one of measuring the amount, origin and direction of flow of the fresh water but one of catching it, as Poseidon had been intended to do.

Conventional science was extremely sceptical. Containing the fresh water was felt to be an impossible task, since it mingles with sea water a long way down – a good fifty fathoms below sea level and 300 feet below the seabed.



Wolfgang Ständer

(Photo: Privat)

Ständer developed an amazing procedure which has now been proved effective. Springs within reach of the coastal cliffs were cut off from the sea by means of a wall of concrete blocks. The water level inside the enclosure is sixteen to twenty inches higher than sea level. Pressure is thus higher than in the sea.

This pressure is sufficient to prevent sea water from penetrating the concrete breakwater. Spring water can no longer mix with sea water and become unusable. At the same time it is not sufficient to prevent the fresh water from continuing to rise.

What orthodox scientists had considered to be impossible happened. The water within the concrete barrier gradually grew sweet and drinkable. Enough fresh water is now available to irrigate the entire region, surrounding areas and wash the salt out of the soil in areas that are already semi-desert.

The institute has developed entirely new procedures for this task too. Water is no longer to be channelled on to the fields as the farmers see fit. Instead of relying on the farmers' intuition it prefers to base decisions on electronic feelers attached to the trunks and leaves of trees. Water is then supplied by computer.

Despite the expense of data processing the new system is expected to be less costly than conventional irrigation since canals, trenches and pipelines need not be built for one mad rush of water. Because the flow will be continuous cross-sections can be more moderate in size.

The farmers' prospects are good. At present they produce approximately 150,000 tons of citrus fruit a day. When the new irrigation system is working at full swing, Ständer has told them, the total could be anything up to 770,000 tons.

Argolis is not, in his view, the only region that stands to benefit. Fresh water springs are to be found by the thousand in the Mediterranean – off the coast of countries that suffer from a permanent shortage of water.

(DIE WELT, 11 June 1970)

Continued from page 12

The electronics firm is to launch a new works for the device, which experts feel may replace conventional components in many sectors, particularly in regulator technology.

It could, for instance, prove invaluable in regulating liquid levels, so controlling spin drying manoeuvres in single-tub washing machines and operating alarms for machinery endangered by water condensation.

Sliding roofs could open and close automatically according to the weather and underwater cameras could be protected in time from water penetration.

Specialists also feel that the device could prove useful in medicine too. The conventional method of testing whether a patient is still breathing – seeing whether his or her breath steams up a mirror – is no longer considered to be entirely reliable.

The ultra-sensitive electronic feeler could provide 100 per-cent certainty.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 June 1970)

Metal-glass reinforcement fibre development

Carbon fibre, a product widely used in technology, may well soon have a serious competitor in metal-glass fibre, developed at the Battelle Institute of Frankfurt.

The new metal fibre is particularly suitable for reinforcing components with a high degree of curvature tension, such as turbine blades. Its tensile strength of 530 kilogrammes per square millimetre is more than double that of carbon fibre.

Thin metal wires are inserted into glass tubes half a metre long and with an inner diameter of two millimetres and melted by means of induction heat. The wire is coated with a thin layer of glass and then stretched until it reaches a diameter of two thousandths of a millimetre.

Metals suitable for use include molybdenum steel, with which the greatest tensile strength has been obtained, brittle metals, alloys and compounds of niobium and tin. Plastic fibre suitable for toughening materials can also be manufactured in the same way.

Laboratory manufacturing costs are still considerable. A hundred grammes of microwire, 100 kilometres of fibre, cost 9,000 Marks. Industrially manufactured carbon fibre costs approximately 300 Marks per 100 grammes at the moment.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 June 1970)

Dust – an industrial health hazard

Last year industrial and commercial enterprises in this country invested roughly 350 million Marks in filter and dust-arrester equipment. About two thirds of the total was spent on dust-collection at the workplace, spokesmen for the Dust Research Institute of the compulsory industrial and commercial accident insurance schemes recently told the Press in Bonn.

At present combatting dust inside factories and dust emission from them costs approximately ten per cent of total productive plant investment. Specialists are of the opinion that the health hazard caused by asbestos dust is the most urgent individual problem at the moment.

According to the latest medical research asbestos dust, created by sawing the material in any number of, for the most part, small enterprises represents a grave cancer risk.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 June 1970)

BRIEF NOTES

Domestic water-softener

A newly-developed household soft-water unit is an ion-exchanger that works in accordance with a seven-day timer. The unit is fully automatic. Salt merely needs to be refilled from time to time.

Regeneration days are set by timer in accordance with weekly water requirements and the hardness of the water. Regeneration can take place between one and seven times a week at any setting between 00.00 and 24.00 hrs.

The regeneration process is controlled by seven valves in the head of the unit, opening and closing in a cam shaft. The power is provided by a servo-motor linked to the timer.

A tank-in-tank design, the unit comes in one piece. It is well-designed and can be installed without difficulty in either kitchen or bathroom.

Combatting airport noise

Soundproof windows to combat airport noise are available in a variety of versions for use at varying noise-levels. One design is proof against between 32 and 44 decibels, providing protection from undue noise even immediately below the approach run.

The windows can be used in any type of building, from bungalow to skyscraper. Heating costs are also cut, which is a useful by-product.

Decoration foil

Decor foil, as it is called, provides an answer to the hitherto expensive problem of decorating injection diecast articles in plastic. Manufactures can now not only supply the consumer with the exrta colour demanded but also has a porcelain finish that will boost sales.

The multi-colour printed foil is inlaid in the mould with the colour towards the spray jet. On injection it marries with the plastic as both foil and plastic are of the same base material.

The decor or inscription are protected by foil and so cannot be rubbed off. The article is finished and ready to be packed or processed as soon as it is taken out of the mould.

Foodstuffs' inspection

In recent months the danger insecticides and the like represent to Man and his environment have on several occasions come to public attention. The most notable incident was the death by chemicals of millions of fish in the Rhine last June.

The commission for plant protection, plant treatment and preserves protection of the Federal Republic Research Association was set up to deal with the dangers and contribute towards their elimination.

The commission's sixth publication, a "Collection of Methods for the Analysis of Residual Plant Protectives" (Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, Bergstrasse), is intended to provide manufacturers, licensing authorities and foodstuffs chemists with an accurate means of identifying and assessing the amount of even the slightest traces of plant protectives in food.

So far there have been neither recommendations nor guidelines on the subject in this country.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 June 1970)

OUR WORLD

Hamburg's film studios – never a dull moment

Hamburger Abendblatt

"Studio Hamburg" is the largest and most modern of all film and television studios in the Federal Republic. It's situated in the Wandsbek district of the Hanseatic city.

Perfection is the keyword there and its massive output makes it one of the most prolific of all film and television studios in Europe.

It covers an area of 70,000 square metres. It comprises forty buildings and halls and employs around 1,200 people.

Its range of productions is virtually unlimited and for the silver screen and the little domestic flickering screen on the box in the corner it produces everything imaginable in entertainment, from operas and shows to television dramas and thrilling whodunits.

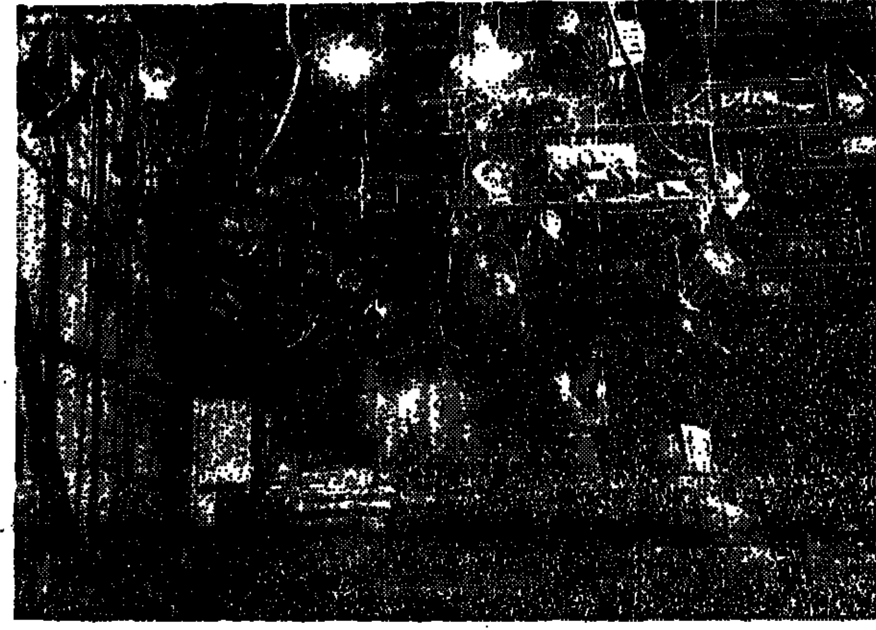
No less than 125 professions are represented at Studio Hamburg, including many specialists who might be called upon to build a Roman city, for instance.

Sometimes a winter wonderland has to be set up on a long, hot summer day. Young actors have to be metamorphosed into old men with the wonders of greasepaint. Actresses' hair must be fixed by skilled hair dressers.

Everything is possible at Studio Hamburg. With cleverly designed backdrops and back projection screens actors who have never strayed further away than Bremen can be transported to the high seas or the hustle and bustle of Hong Kong!

Film director Ekkehard Böhmer who has produced many popular television shows including a series with star singer Peter Alexander expained just why so many top directors, producers, floor managers, technicians, cameramen and actors are attracted to the studios in Hamburg.

He said: "I have often worked at the two other colour television centres in Berlin and Munich. But there is no denying Studio Hamburg is the most modern in the Federal Republic. The opportunities offered by the technical set-up here are far greater than anywhere else in this country."



Studio Hamburg's up-to-the-minute equipment pays off!
(Photo: Studio Hamburg)

Public Relations expert Horst Meyer-Haenel attached to Studio Hamburg added: "Our modernity has given us a great advantage over other television studios in the Federal Republic. Needless to say we will do all in our power to maintain our superiority and see that the competitors do not catch up with us."

Hamburg's reputation does not rest entirely on its importance as an international harbour. Gyula Trebitsch, head of Studio Hamburg, has made the city into an important centre in the world of celluloid and whirring cameras.

The gigantic site of Studio Hamburg is in fact only 23 years old. It opened up in 1947 and its first production was the film *Finale*. The film was made in a grey coloured villa which still served as an officer's club for the British Army.

Only a few optimists thought at the time that the great port would become a great film capital as well.

One of the optimists was Gyula Trebitsch, a shy man with a Hungarian accent. He and the rest of the few proved right. In the subsequent twenty-three years Studio Hamburg developed into one of the greatest film production centres in Europe, as has already been said.

Today eighteen films and shows can be produced at the studios at any one time.

"Time is money" is a proverb that applies particularly to the film business. Organising a day's filming requires careful consdieration and perspicacity. All technical aids imaginable must be drummed up in the shortest possible time. The slightest hitch raises costs. Therefore a studio that has cleared its decks of all outdated and ancient equipment and is completely fitted out right down to electronically directed cameras is a joy for both producer and director.

As has been said they are only too glad to come to Hamburg. World famous actors, musicians, directors and ballet groups have been engaged including Herbert von Karajan, the New York City Ballet, Curt Jurgens, Anita Ekberg (who enjoyed swimming in the large pool in studio 3) William Holden and Heinz Rühmann.

This invasion of top-rank artists naturally has its effect on Hamburg's theatrical and artistic life. Often engagements at Studio Hamburg are combined with guest appearances, theatre performances and other events. Studio Hamburg is a magnet which attracts artists and Hamburg's cultural life as a whole profits from their visits.

The Wandsbek film factory has business associations with fifty countries all over the world.

Gyula Trebitsch plans to make Hamburg a focal point for the Western European television programme exchange scheme which will later be extend to America and other countries.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 May 1970)

Keeping clear of the Joneses

Has modern living destroyed personal contact? It seems that good relationships between neighbours are no longer cherished. Researches carried out by the Nuremberg Institute for Town and Country Planning seem to bear out this theory.

The Institute claims that the pride people once nurtured in being a good neighbour no longer exists. Only nine out of every hundred people on modern giant estates are on any sort of friendly terms with the folks-next-door.

Professor Gerhard Tittrich, President of the Board at the Nuremberg Institute for Town and Country Planning described the results of these investigations as "staggering".

A society in Bremen, hoping to remedy this sad state of affairs plans to extend people's contacts with their neighbours by setting up a "playground for adults".

Here people meet their neighbours and play games such as minigolf and ping pong with them. The cost of this project was small since it is contained on the grounds already set aside for the estate.

What success has it had? People on the estate in Bremen claim to be on very good terms with their neighbours.

Psychologists, whose word is gospel in present-day town and country planning, have called the Bremen experiment in neighbourliness praiseworthy and long overdue.

Dr Joachim Nordmeyer, a psychologist in Frankfurt said: "Meeting the neighbours during leisure hours has meant the abolition of the relationship people used to have to the people in the next house."

He added: "In times of hardship people turn naturally to their neighbours for commiseration and help and friendly relations are built up. But those days are gone and now there has to be some other kind of bond. New ways must be found to help people make contact with their neighbours."

But is this contact really wanted? Television and a more comfortable style of living make it more tolerable for people to live in the isolation of their own homes. But that is not to say that people strive for this isolation.

"The human being is a gregarious creature," says the behaviour researcher Dr Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, who stresses the importance of communicating with those around.

Altmann, the Hamburg institute which arranges contacts by computer, is a concrete example of the desire people have to know someone. Altmann tested the degree of communication between 34,000 bachelors and spinsters. Eighty-one per cent of the women questioned and 73 per cent of the men said they liked involved discussion.

If, on the other hand, only nine per cent of people in big cities have contact with those around this is food for thought for the town planners and sociologists. They are confirmed in the belief that not only houses must be built, but also bridges to link the families that dwell in them.

Opinions are split on the method that should be employed.

The last word goes to the people who live in a house on a large estate in Munich. Manifestly tired of being in an area where not even the Joneses said "Grüss Gott" they put large portrait pictures of themselves on display in their window so that the neighbours would at least know what they look like!

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 June 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Denture identities

Dentists should be required by law to stamp identity numbers on false teeth and sets of dentures if the government's plan to introduce personal identity numbers goes through.

This idea was suggested by senior physician Wecker of the Bundeswehr hospital in Hamburg. It will be considered by the Ministry of the Interior.

Identifiable teeth will have all sorts of advantages after accidents or crimes and the like. They will be an invaluable aid to criminologists in identifying accident victims and criminals.

The number could be applied to metal parts of dentures electrographically or put on asbestos paper, in the plastic parts.

(DIE WELT, 23 May 1970)

Children's gallery

Aachen's newest museum, the Ludwig Gallery, will house a children's gallery from 25 May to 19 July. Weekly courses costing fifteen Marks to cover expenses will enable sixty children to try their hand at art.

The children will be in the care of experts from the Teachers Training College and trained mothers.

At the end of the course the Gallery will stage an exhibition to show the results of their work.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 May 1970)

Holy wedlock

It was all too much for the bridegroom – shortly before he was to mortgage his life with the words "I will" he collapsed at the altar!

It may sound like a scene from a film or a comedy film, but it actually happened in the North Rhine-Westphalian town of Wipperfürth.

Two wedding guests carried the bridegroom ghastly white and with knees like jelly to the nearest hospital.

Only after he had been given a strengthening shot and had taken time to regain control of himself was he able to return to his bride.

The story has a happy ending. The married and lived happily ... But the first marital row was surely when his wife first got him alone and asked: "Just *how* did you overexert yourself?"

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 June 1970)

Self-defence in school

Wolfram Dorn, a Free Democrat and State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Home Affairs, believes that school children in the Federal Republic should be acquainted with questions of self defence.

The Federal Association for Self Defence has already created the basis for this, he continued. The Association has voluntarily given basic training in self defence at schools.

(DIE WELT, 23 May 1970)

Two into one won't go

Two Munich motorists were involved in a punch-up after they had both tried to squeeze into a parking place in front of Munich's central station.

They appeared in court and the judge made them pay a very high parking fine: 400 Marks each!

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 May 1970)

SPORT

Oarsmen organise leadership seminar

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In May 1969 the Federal Republic Rowing Association set sport in this country an example by holding its first *leader*ship course at Ratzeburg rowing academy.

The course was entitled "Club 83", referring to the association's declared aim of completely reorganising its own structure by 1983.

A year later a similar course was held in Cologne for members of the national committee and chairmen of the regional associations.

Dr Carlheinz Grosse, vice-chairman of the association, sounded a promising note after the conclusion of this second course:

"I have grown convinced that we are absolutely right in what we are trying to achieve. We gave ourselves fifteen years time to carry out the structural reforms we had in mind, but they will now have been put in practice before the association's centenary in 1983."

At leadership seminars, which are taken over from the Federal Republic Sports League, everything that can usefully be adopted from industrial management is outlined in theory and practice in a series of lectures.

Topics range from psychologically relevant questions to leadership principles on the basis of the Harzburg model and electronic data processing as an organisational tool.

The lecturers include Karl Adam, ace rowing trainer, Dr Claus Hess, president of the association, Dr Wolfgang Schömbs of the Bad Harzburg school of management, Karlheinz Gieseler, general secretary of the Sports League, and Herbert Jost of the Federal Republic Salaried Staffs' Academy in Düsseldorf.

Psychological bases and motivation in sport are a speciality of rowing academy director Karl Adam. He can talk on the subject in such a fascinating way that even his own pupils never cease to be amazed.

Adam considers planning to be the faculty of surmising what society wants. There can thus be no question of tolerating appetence behaviour (a term defined as a biologically based attitude comparable with an energy potential that is trying to attain a final state).

A rational approach determined by targets must be brought into being. This calls for a strategy for rational behaviour and aims dependent on society.

These aims in respect of school sport, mass sport, competitive sport and sport as a scientific discipline were outlined by Karlheinz Gieseler.

Rowing Association president Claus Hess has stated on a number of occasions that the staircase must be swept from the top. Universities are only just beginning to understand sport, yet it is at universities that decisions on value judgements on sport in and for society are taken.

Hess feels that the problems of sport are capable of solution. Continually growing tasks, a swiftly changing environment, national and international commitments and new dimensions call for increasingly complicated and comprehensive processes of decision.

Greater detailed and intellectual qualification on the part of the decision-makers is the only solution. More training is the only possible conclusion.

Just like leadership and administration these are all qualifications that can be attained by dint of study – and must be if democracy is to prevail over an authoritarian style.

The Harzburg model, a democratic management concept drawn up by Professor Höhn, provides the tool-kit. Optimum utilisation of available forces, increased efficiency, leadership according to democratic principles, target-setting and guaranteeing that targets are reached are all aims that can only be achieved by cooperative leadership.

Leadership must be delegated on the basis of sectors of responsibility. Authority must be passed further down the ladder.



Karl Adam, trainer at the Ratzeburg rowing club – the man who started the sports leadership seminar
(Photo: Nordbild)

Dr Wolfgang Schömbs explained this model, taking good care not to neglect its practical application. Discussions with colleagues, solutions to current issues and brainstorming were practised with participants.

This form of seminar is doubtless designed to bring the quantitative misery of sports officialdom to an end. Harzburg would seem to have solved methodical difficulties. Trouble, participants agreed, could be expected in the further transmission of the concepts outlined.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 June 1970)

Horsebreeding by computer

Computerised horse-breeding is the latest idea of the Holstein Horse-Breeding Association, leaders Gerhard Gramann and Jaspar Nissen told the 1,600 members of the organisation in Elmshorn. The computer is to be fed with breeding and racing results and match the ideal mare and the ideal stallion.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 June 1970)

Giessen sets the pace in school sport reform

SPORTS STREAM IN FIFTH AND SIXTH FORMS

Discussion and reform of sport in schools has been in progress for years. Most critics agree that what are usually two lessons of sport a week are in no way adequate to the importance of the subject.

The programme drawn up by the state government of Hesse last year represents the basis for a thoroughgoing reform of sports instruction.

Liebigschule, the largest grammar or high school in Giessen, has outlined its proposals in detail and intends to launch reformed sports instruction next school year.

The proposals are based on the action programme's insistence that maximum differentiation be made within the scope of sports instruction.

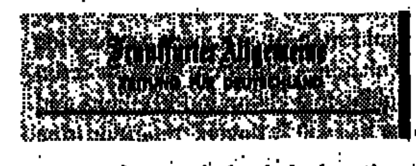
This can be done on the basis of two criteria. Either performance is stressed and groups are formed to boost performance or grouping is carried out by discipline.

An attempt to try both is to be made at Giessen. Differentiation according to ability is rendered possible by breaking up classes (a German school class stays together throughout its school career) and dividing an entire year's intake into different groups for sports purposes.

This eliminates the possibility of the poor sportsman having to try his strength in competition with the promising athlete, which could well spoil sport for both parties.

The division according to disciplines occurs by means of voluntary groups in which, from a certain age upwards, boys can choose their own sport.

Starting next school year there will be three hours compulsory sport at Liebigschule. At lower level (i.e. for the first



two years) general physical education will take up all three lessons, a division according to ability already having been made. At intermediate level there will be two lessons a week general PE and one lesson in the chosen discipline. And at higher level there will be two lessons in the chosen discipline and only one in general physical training.

This plan takes into account the new higher school certificate regulations, which stipulate that candidates for the *Abitur*, a combination of school-leaving certificate and university entrance exam, must be examined in a sporting discipline of their own choice.

For the time being Giessen schoolboys will have basketball, handball, volleyball, swimming and field and track athletics to choose from, but the selection is to remain flexible and provided interest is shown other groups may be set up.

In addition to compulsory school sport Giessen is trying to step up voluntary, extra-curricular sport. This involves the much-debated voluntary groups, which are clearly midway between organised school sport and club sport. As regards training methods they can certainly compete with clubs.

Another attempt to intensify school sport is the introduction of a sports stream in the fifth and sixth forms. Giessen has already made the necessary preparations.

The sports stream is to resemble the science stream, except that a lesson each in physics and maths are to be superseded by a fourth and fifth sports lesson and sporting topics are to be included in other lessons. Problems relating to sports medicine, for instance, will be dealt with in biology and chemistry lessons.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 June 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m.n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I£ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	Rl. 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		